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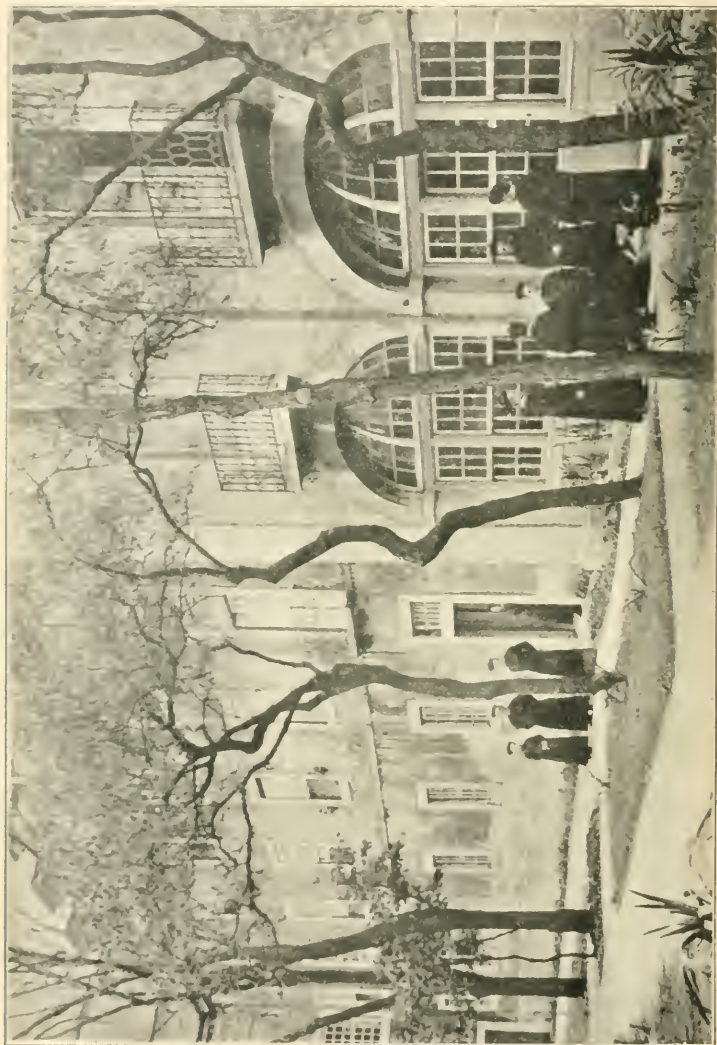




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COLLEGE GARDEN.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT  
OF  
LISBON COLLEGE.

BY  
THE VERY REV. CANON CROFT.

WITH  
A REGISTER  
COMPILED BY  
JOSEPH GILLOW, Esq.

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## PREFACE.

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THE following sketch is largely a reprint, with some modifications and additions, of certain papers which appeared in the *Catholic Magazine* of 1834-5, giving a short history of the English College at Lisbon, and which were written by the Rev. JOHN KIRK, D.D., of Lichfield. This account, however, has been supplemented and is now brought down to the present time. The period thus covered, embraces some seventy years, viz., from 1828, the date at which DOCTOR WINSTANLEY became President.

In deciding to publish in a more permanent form the History of Lisbon College, I was influenced by a desire to make more widely known, the no small share which it took in the maintenance and defence of the Catholic Faith in England during the times of persecution.

From Lisbon came forth some of the most prominent and remarkable men who, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, vindicated by their writings Catholic teaching against the attacks and misrepresentations of the keenest and most learned advocates of Protestantism ever produced by the Anglican Establishment. Moreover, for well nigh three centuries, Lisbon College has contributed to the Mission a succession of laborious and devoted priests, who have taken their share in building up again the fabric of the Church in this country.

It is not unreasonable, then, to conclude that the History of one of the Ancient Missionary Colleges will not be entirely devoid of interest to others besides those who have been prepared for and received the Priesthood within its venerable walls.

A list of the Alumni of the College from its foundation has been appended, taken from the College Register kindly

## PREFACE.

lent by the President, MGR. HILTON for the purpose. This, however, is not put forward as complete, for during the eighteenth century the records of the College seem to have been much neglected, and many documents lost. The names of many students have been inserted in this list who, having spent some years at Lisbon College, left for various reasons without taking the oath, and therefore cannot strictly be called Alumni, yet who always considered Lisbon to be their Alma Mater. On the other hand, the names of many students who left without taking Orders, and whose subsequent history has not been traced or has been deemed unimportant, have been purposely omitted.

I may be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity to tender my thanks to the Superiors of the College and others for the assistance which they have readily afforded me, especially to the RIGHT REV. PRESIDENT, MONSIGNOR HILTON, who most kindly gave me access to the Annals of the College, thus enabling me to bring its history down to the present time.

W. CROFT.



# HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF LISBON COLLEGE.

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## CHAPTER I.

FOR the total suppression of the Ancient Faith in England, Queen Elizabeth at first was content to trust to the natural effect of the Oath of Supremacy which was imposed upon the clergy and certain classes of the laity, and to the substitution of the New Prayer Book for the Mass, both of which were enforced by most severe penalties. Very many of the Marian priests had fled the kingdom and many of them had been received into the houses of the gentry who still adhered to the Old Faith, and they do not seem to have suffered much molestation from the authorities. It was felt that, in a few years, death would have removed them, and that Catholicity in England would die a natural death from lack of pastors who might attend to the spiritual wants of the flock. This inevitable result was forced upon the attention of Dr. William, afterwards Cardinal, Allen, an Oxford divine and a dignitary in Queen Mary's reign, who had left his own country and was at that time residing in Flanders.

In the year 1568, with the assistance of a friend, Dr. Vendeville, who had invited him to Douay for the purpose of completing his degrees, he was enabled to carry out the project which had suggested itself to him for preventing the total extinction of the Catholic Faith in England. This was the establishment of a College for the education and training of priests who should devote their labours to the perpetuation and spread of the faith in their own country.

Means were found for the purchase of a house, and invitations were sent to numerous members of Oxford and Cambridge who, at that time, were scattered in the various Universities throughout France and Flanders. These were so readily responded to, that the College thus commenced was increased so rapidly by the numbers who flocked to it, that in a short time its members amounted to nearly one hundred and fifty, of whom eight or nine were eminent Doctors of Divinity, under Dr. Allen who was the first President.

The success of this first undertaking being thus assured, Douay became the Mother of other similar foundations in various countries of Europe. From Douay went forth bands of students to the newly-established Colleges at Rome and Valladolid, and later on it was from Douay that the College at Lisbon received its first contingent of students.

The design of establishing a College at Lisbon for Secular Priests who should serve on the English Mission, originated with a priest named Nicholas Ashton. He held a chaplaincy in the City, which had been instituted for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants of the English Catholics resident there, and was attached to the church of the Jesuit Fathers, to whom belonged the appointment of the chaplain. On his death he bequeathed to another priest, named William Newman, the house which he had purchased some five years previously, in trust for "the foundation of a seminary."

Father Newman, whose real name was Ralph Sliefield, belonged to a gentleman's family in Staffordshire, and in the early period of his life and towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, was imprisoned for his faith and condemned to death. At the intercession, however, of a lady of the Court, he obtained the commutation of his sentence into that of perpetual banishment. He first went to the College of Seville, at that time, like other Continental Missionary Colleges, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, where after completing his education he was ordained priest. He was then sent to Lisbon by

his Superiors who appointed him Rector of the English Chaplaincy, or Residence, as it was called, in succession to Father Ashton.

Here Newman formed an intimacy with a wealthy Portuguese gentleman named Don Pedro Coutinho, to whom he made known the contemplated design of establishing the seminary, and acquainted him also with the property which had been bequeathed by Father Ashton for that purpose. Coutinho, who had destined his own property for religious purposes, readily entered into the project and offered to erect at his own expense a regular College for the education of English Secular Priests. Immediately on receiving this offer, Father Newman communicated with his ecclesiastical Superiors in England, who at once nominated him their agent, with full powers to forward and conclude the charitable work. As soon as the main outline of the projected college was settled between Don Pedro and Father Newman, the latter repaired, in August, 1621, to Madrid, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary permission for its erection from Philip IV, who then held the united crowns of Spain and Portugal.

It was the desire and intention both of Newman and Coutinho that the Lisbon College should be placed under the direction of Secular Superiors. To this the Jesuits, who at that time had the superintendence of all the Continental Missionary Colleges, were, perhaps, naturally averse, and they offered strenuous opposition at the Court of Madrid to the College as projected.\*

Coutinho, however, persisted in his design, and positively declared that if the Jesuit direction was insisted upon, he would altogether abandon the undertaking. Every opposition was eventually overcome, and Father Newman returned to Lisbon. Very soon after, on the application to the Holy See made by the Rev. John Bennett who was agent in Rome of the English ecclesiastical authorities, a Brief, dated September 22, 1622, was

\**Vid.* DODD, *Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iv., Appendix 51.

obtained from Pope Gregory XV, conferring upon Lisbon College all the privileges enjoyed by other establishments of the same kind. One or two extracts from this Brief may, perhaps, be interesting, and may be seen in Appendix No. I.

Though in this Brief the new foundation was considered and called a College, in reality no College as yet existed. The founder, old and whimsical, did not know his own mind for two weeks together, and after holding out prospects of the most flattering kind, limited his benefaction to the purchase of the ground on which the College now stands, with a few adjoining houses, to the erection of a small and imperfectly built church, and to a donation of £150 a year in the public funds. This establishment, such as it was, he formally made over to the English clergy in the person of their agent, thus constituting it British property, but at the same time coupled the gifts with the perpetual and onerous obligation of three quotidian Masses. This obligation remained in force until 1879, when a petition was drawn up and presented to the Holy See by the Lisbonian Society, in the name of the priests of the Lisbon College at that time working on the Mission. *Vid* Appendix II.

The completion of the work was committed by Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Chalcedon; to the Rev. Joseph Harvey (*alias* Hynes), the Archdeacon of the English Chapter, who was sent out to Lisbon to co-operate with Father Newman. As soon as matters were finally settled and the buildings ready to receive inmates he returned to England, was nominated first President of the College and the same year, 1627, went to Douay for the purpose of obtaining students. On November 14, 1628, he arrived again in Lisbon with a body of ten students from Douay, who were sent for the purpose of commencing the course of their Theology in the College.

The following are their names :

Edward Daniel, *alias* Pickford, native of Cornwall.

Francis Ogleshorpe, *alias* Pavier, Yorkshire.

Nicholas Portescue, *alias* Foster, Worcestershire.



REV. JOSEPH HARVEY.

William Ellis, *alias* Edward Waring, Warwickshire.

Humphrey Ellis, *alias* Stephen Waring, Warwickshire.

Peter Nelson, *alias* Metcalf, Yorkshire.

Edward Stanley, *alias* Biddlecorn, Dorsetshire.

William Talbot, *alias* Day, Suffolk.

Antony Morgan, *alias* Saunders, Northampton.

Richard Arundel, *alias* Charnock, Bedfordshire.

These were accompanied by the Rev. Mark Harrington who held the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the Sorbonne University, whose duty it would be to assist as vespertine lecturer in delivering the Theological lectures. The President had also solicited the services of a Dr. Mayler, an old and intimate friend, as Theology Professor. At this time Mayler was attached to the service of the Prince of Metz, and was with him at the siege of Rochelle but, on receiving this invitation, he immediately and generously complied with it, notwithstanding the labours and inconveniences with which it was attended. He arrived at the College on the Eve of Christmas Day, 1628, in spite of a quartan-ague which he had contracted in his journey through Spain.

Everything being thus in readiness, February 22, 1629, the Festival of the Chair of St. Peter at Antioch, was fixed upon for publicly opening the schools. Every heart exulted at the prospect of so auspicious an event. The hopes, however, of the new Community were on this occasion dashed by a severe and unexpected stroke. On that very day, after a fortnight's illness the President, Father Harvey, broken down by his exertions and labours, departed this life, verifying in his own case, as so often happens, our Lord's words: "It is one man that soweth and it is another that reapeth." He lies buried in the College church. He left about 800 crowns to be divided between the College and Dr. Mayler, the first Professor of Theology, who, however, as the Annals remark, was obliged by the narrow circumstances in which he found the establishment to surrender for its use his own share of the legacy. Dr. Mayler opened the schools on the Twenty-fifth of the following April, and



during this and the succeeding year gave lectures in Theology, in which he was assisted by the Rev. Mark Harrington, who had accompanied Father Harvey and the first ten students from Douay to Lisbon.

## CHAPTER II.

THE second President of the College was the celebrated Thomas Blacklow, *alias* White. At the time of the death of the late President he was in Rome, engaged in transacting some of the affairs of the English clergy. On his way from that city to Douay, he received the letters nominating him President of the College, and an injunction to proceed without delay to Lisbon, where he arrived in May, 1630.

Though short, the period of his Presidency was not unimportant, as it was he who drew up the Rules which, though modified to meet the altered circumstances of the times, are fundamentally those which still govern the house. Moreover he was mainly instrumental by his regulations in giving stability to and consolidating the new establishment.

The Constitution given to the College by the Rules drawn up by Blacklow, differs widely from that of Douay and, probably, from that of any other similar establishment. By these Rules, the government of the Lisbon House was vested in the Bishop of Chalcedon and his successors in the Vicariate of London. To them was given the nomination of the President whom they could remove at pleasure, and the confirmation of the Vice-President and the Confessarius. The President is not absolute in his authority, but has a Council of the other Superiors, to whom he is obliged to submit the consideration of all matters of importance and in which he has only a casting vote.

With regard to the studies, the regulation first laid down was, to have no other schools in the College but those of Philosophy and Theology; this, however, was soon abandoned as impracticable, and the Classical Course

has since been conducted on nearly the same system as prevailed at Douay. Though a variety of select pieces composed by the early Professors and students of the College were lost in the confusion occasioned by the French invasion early in the last century, there are still in existence many Latin poems of a later date, which bear testimony to the attention which was given at the College to this department of Classical education.

At what time and by whom the uniform worn by the students was introduced there seems to be no record. It consists of a cassock of black lustrous material, a girdle and biretta. On occasions of ceremony, and when in public beyond the precincts of the College, over the cassock is worn a loose habit without sleeves, to which is attached a stripe of red cloth in the figure of an oar, the extremities of which fall over the shoulders behind, whilst the middle part is curved over the breast. This ornament is emblematic of the occupation of St. Peter the fisherman, under whose patronage, and that of his co-apostle St. Paul, the College is placed. The dress of the superiors was the same as that of the students, except that the cassock was of serge, and in place of the habit, in public they wore a black full length cloak, or *ferraiolo*, of the same material.

During his term of office Blacklow was ably seconded by the Rev. William Clifford, *alias* Mansel who, after ten years labour on the Mission, was sent to Lisbon in quality of Vice-President and arrived there in the same year as Blacklow, 1630. The difficulties with which he had to contend were very grave, both from the strange humour of the Founder and the extreme poverty under which the College laboured, yet by his patience with the one and his wise conduct and management of the other, he so far overcame all, that soon he was able to leave the College in a flourishing condition. He was next employed in the government of Tournay College, which Cardinal Richelieu granted to the Bishop of Chalcedon for the education of the English clergy. After some years he retired to the Hôpital des Incurables in Paris,

and there devoted his life to their service. He died after a long illness in the hospital above-mentioned, April 30, 1670, and was, by his own request, buried in the adjoining churchyard. Of him the Annals observe that he conducted the domestic economy in the most able manner; that he won the affection of all by the sweetness of his disposition; and that during the interval which preceded the drawing up of the regular Rules, he was himself a rule and model of perfection to the whole Community. During his Vice-Presidentship and whilst the President was absent on business, at Madrid, the new Community was in danger of extinction by sickness, which prevailed to such an extent in the house, that the number of those who were dangerously ill was greater than of those in health. On this occasion the College lost two of the number of its first students, Antony Morgan and Richard Arundel, both remarkable for talents and virtue, and equally deserving of a more lengthened notice.

Morgan was a native of Northampton and member of a gentleman's family. After completing his course of Philosophy at Donay he came to England in 1625. Two years afterwards he returned to the same Seminary, not with the intention of embracing the ecclesiastical state, but preparatory to making a tour on the Continent. Here, however, finding many of his former friends and companions preparing to depart with Father Harvey for the new establishment at Lisbon, he changed his design and joined their number. His abilities soon became conspicuous in the Theological School and he was selected, together with Mr. Daniel, to defend, under the President, Blacklow, the first public Thesis held in the College, with which it was intended to shed lustre on the commencement of the new Seminary. But divine Providence had otherwise disposed, for before the time appointed for the public display of his talents, he was called to a better life, August 11, 1631.

A quarter of an hour before his death, while in his perfect senses, he made an address partly in English and

partly in Latin to those who stood around, expressive of the lively faith, firm hope, and ardent charity with which he was animated; and in these acts he continued until his voice failed him in death. He bequeathed handsome remembrances to every one in the house, and to the College the important legacy of £24 a year; thus he has the honour of standing the first on the list of its English benefactors.

Richard Arundel his companion, who died on the same occasion, was a native of Bedfordshire, and also of a gentleman's family. After completing his Classical Course at Douay, he went to Rome in the beginning of the Pontificate of Urban VIII, from motives of devotion. Thence he returned a second time to Douay, for the purpose of accompanying Mr. Morgan on his Continental tour. Finding, however, that his friend had given up his design and had formed the resolution of going to the new foundation at Lisbon, he decided to follow his example; and abandoning all other prospects resolved to dedicate his life to the English Mission. The exemplary piety and uncommon application of Mr. Arundel are highly extolled in the brief memoirs of his life contained in the Annals. At his death, which happened one month and fifteen days after that of Mr. Morgan, he renewed the edifying spectacle which had been exhibited to the Community by his friend and companion. "*Quomodo in vita sua dilexerunt se, ita et in morte non fuerunt separati.*"

From this short account we may gather what was the character of those who were the foundation stones, so to speak, of Lisbon College. Indeed small and very imperfectly endowed as it was, it acquired from its very commencement by the piety and learning of those whom it fostered and gave to the Mission, such a reputation that the celebrated Dr. Barnard, who came from Paris about the year 1740 to the College to take the office of Vice-President used to say: "That the College at Lisbon never had a morning, but shone out at once in all the splendour of meridian day."

Blacklow after holding the office of President for two years, came to England for the purpose of obtaining a fresh supply of students, but principally to procure the means to enable him to place the College in such a position that it might be of greater utility to the Mission. Not being able to succeed in this latter object he resigned the Presidency.

The spirit which pervades an Institution is derived, in great measure, from the Rules by which it is governed; they are the agencies by which its members are chiefly moulded, he, therefore, who frames its rules infuses into it his own spirit and imprints upon it, to a large extent, his own individuality. From this point of view the sons of Alma Mater are indebted, perhaps, more to Blacklow than to any other single individual connected with the College, and therefore some more detailed account of this remarkable man may not be without interest.

Thomas Blacklow, *alias* White, was the second son of Robert White of Hutton in Essex, and was born towards the close of the sixteenth century. He was carefully educated in the Catholic religion, and sent when still very young to Douay, where he manifested an extraordinary capacity and genius for all kinds of learning. He was ordained priest at Arras House in Paris,\* March 25, 1617, and afterwards employed at Douay in teaching Classics, Philosophy and Theology. He visited England on some private business in August, 1623, returning, however, to Douay the following October, and taking with him as a relic one of the ribs of Mr. Thomas Maxfield, a priest, who had suffered a few years before on account of his priesthood.

\* "The House or College of Arras in the University of Paris, had been founded partly as an Institution where the clergy who had completed their course of studies in the Colleges, might improve and perfect their acquirements; and partly as a residence where a certain number of writers might be maintained for the defence of religion against the attacks of her adversaries."—Dodd, vol. iv. p. 133.



In April, 1624, he went to Paris for the purpose of studying Canon Law, and after some time was deputed by the clergy in England to manage some affairs at Rome, where he was in 1626. In the year 1630, he was sent as President of the English College to Lisbon, a position which he resigned after two years, and returned to England to take up the work of the Mission. His name was sent to Rome in 1635 for the Episcopacy, in place of Dr. Smith Bishop of Chalcedon, who was in banishment. He was recommended by the clergy for his "learning, prudence and regular behaviour."

In 1650 he was again at Douay as Professor of Theology, but soon afterwards returned to England where he devoted himself chiefly to the publication of works, some of which created considerable stir in the religious world.

The opinions broached in them seemed at variance with orthodox teaching, and were repudiated by his fellow clergy, and twenty-two propositions taken from one of his works were condemned by the University of Douay.

In this connection, it may be interesting to note, that while still in Lisbon, having on one occasion drawn up some Theses, to be defended by one of his disciples in the Theological school, and obtained for them the approbation of the Inquisition, he was by a sudden order of the head Inquisitor forbidden to defend them, at the moment when the persons invited were preparing to assemble, and all things were in readiness for the exhibition.

Afterwards on a re-examination of the Theses, his doctrine was declared orthodox, and permission was given for them to be held.

The objection taken to his writings was carried to Rome, which, however, remained passive; "for though as is stated by Dodd, he had wit and learning enough to have occasioned a great disturbance in the Church, yet he wanted interest to make any considerable party, and they had the Charity to think he wanted the will."

One of the charges against him was for attacking the personal Infallibility of the Pope.

Another was for maintaining, in a pamphlet, that all Governments as soon as established might be accepted as accomplished facts.

This seems to have been written for Cromwell, in the hope of gaining some measure of toleration for Catholics from the Commonwealth.

Blacklow was not only a theologian, but a skilful mathematician, and was an intimate friend both of Descartes and Hobbes.

He died at his lodgings in Drury Lane, July 6, 1676, aged 94, and was buried in St. Martin's Church, in the Fields, near the pulpit. His portrait has been engraved by Vertue.

"His learning and parts were universally acknowledged and his morals without a blemish." Dodd, vol. iii. p. 285.

His Latin works were thirty-five in number, dealing chiefly with Philosophical and Theological subjects. His English works—chiefly Theological, devotional or controversial—numbered thirteen.

## CHAPTER III.

THE third President of the College was Rev. William Hart, *alias* Holderoft, a native of Lancashire, whose administration, both in its immediate and subsequent results, was very disastrous. He held the office for three years, from 1634 to 1637, when he was deposed for mismanagement and recalled to England.

Dodd says of him: "He was a person of singular parts, learning and conduct."

During the period which elapsed until the Rev. Peter Clarence, who had been educated at Seville, was nominated to the dignity, Father Daniel, one of the original students from Douay who at that time was Senior Superior, supplied the place of President. Father Clarence arrived in June, 1638, but did not enter upon his duties till the following year. In the April previous to his arrival the founder of the College, Don Pedro Coutinho, died. His funeral obsequies were performed with a degree of splendour, till then unexampled in Portugal in the case of a private person. All the Religious Communities in the city, together with the majority of the Secular clergy attended, and great numbers of the poor, to whom his purse had always been open, swelled the procession. His body was interred in the Franciscan Church of St. Jozè de Ribamar, to which he had been a benefactor. It is situated on the right bank of the Tagus, about five miles below Lisbon, where his tomb may be seen with the following epitaph inscribed upon it.

Aqui jaz quem foi Dom. Pedro Coutinho.  
(Here lies he who was Dom. Pedro Coutinho.)

In assuming the government of the house, Father

Clarence had many difficulties to contend with, owing to the misconduct of his predecessor.

The affairs of the establishment were in utter disorder; domestic discipline was falling to decay, and a heavy debt had been suffered to accumulate. In a short time, however, he succeeded by prudence and firmness in restoring the Community to its former flourishing condition.

By the Rules, the domestic economy of the house in its various branches is committed to the care and supervision of Prefects chosen from the more advanced students, a wise regulation which tends to produce in their minds a consciousness of responsibility, and develop an aptitude for management which, to some extent, prepares them for the more weighty duties which afterwards they will be called upon to undertake on the Mission. For the direction of these Prefects Father Clarence drew up a variety of useful regulations calculated to prove very beneficial to domestic economy. His attention, however, was not confined to the mere material interests of the College, he was also desirous to promote its intellectual advancement, and, with this end in view, he directed his efforts, and successfully, to obtaining the necessary public permission from the Portuguese Authorities, to carry into effect the privilege of conferring degrees.

This right, both at the College and in England, was always considered to belong to the establishment: and in the course of the present sketch we shall meet with many eminent individuals who received in it the Doctor's Cap, and whose title to the distinction was never questioned. The first person thus honoured was Father Edward Daniel, whose name has already been several times mentioned, and on whom the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity were conferred towards the close of the year 1640. It was during the short but flourishing rule of Father Clarence that the College had to regret the loss of Father Newman, one of its first and best friends, who may fairly claim to be considered, with Coutinho, co-

founder of the establishment. Though he never filled any public office in the College, he successfully carried through at the Court of Madrid the negotiations for its foundation.

During his life-time the Residency, as it was called, of which establishment he was the Rector, was made over to the College, and at his death he left to it all the property which he possessed, which in money amounted to £250. This venerable and truly pious ecclesiastic contracted the fever of which he died by his generous attendance on the hospital at a time when a virulent contagious influence was raging within it. Besides the office of Rector of the English Residence, he also held those of Chaplain to St. George's Castle and Interpreter to the Inquisition.

Father Clarence resigned the Presidency of the College in 1642, and was succeeded in his office by the Rev. Father Daniel who thus became the fourth President, and, as the first of the sons of Alma Mater to receive that honour, he is deserving of a more detailed notice.

He was a native of Cornwall, and after completing his Philosophy and a year of Divinity at Douay, he was chosen to be one of the number of those who were sent to colonize the new establishment at Lisbon. Here he distinguished himself so much by his talents and application that at the conclusion of his studies, he was considered eminently qualified to take a leading part in the schools, and he was appointed first to the Chair of Philosophy and afterwards to that of Theology. His abilities were universally known and acknowledged. For seven successive years, he, twice annually, presided at the defence of public Theses, on which occasions the most learned members of the numerous religious Orders in Lisbon appeared as the antagonists of his pupils. During part of this period he added to the occupation of Professor those of Confessarius and Prefect of Studies.

At length after an absence from England of more than twenty years, he formed the design of returning to his native country. Such, however, was the high estimation

in which he was held by all in the College, that the most determined and persistent opposition was made to its execution, every argument was resorted to, every obstacle raised, to prevent its fulfilment, and so general was the feeling, that he was at length compelled to acquiesce and reluctantly deferred his departure.

After the death of Father Newman, Father Daniel succeeded him as Interpreter of the Inquisition, and as we have seen, in the year 1640 he received the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity in reward of his eminent learning and virtue. Soon after this he was permitted to return to England. After labouring one year on the Mission he was appointed to the Presidency of the College on the resignation of the Rev. Father Clarence, and in that capacity arrived again in Lisbon in 1642. He continued in the office for six years, till 1648, when he resigned, still, however, remaining in the House; for in the following year we find him occupied in teaching Theology in consequence of the ill health of Father Francis Victor the regular Professor.

In 1650 he visited Douay on his way, it would seem, to England, but was detained at that College by his intimate friend Dr. Hyde. At Douay he ascended once more the Chair of Divinity, acted as Confessarius, and on the death of Dr. Hyde, supplied the place of President until a successor was appointed. Leaving Douay, where he was much regretted, in 1653 he went to England to spend his remaining years in the active labours of the Apostolic life. Soon after his arrival he was made Vicar General of North Wales, and was one of the four proposed to succeed Bishop Smith. He died in September, 1657.

About the commencement of the Presidentship of Dr. Daniel, took place the remarkable conversion to the Catholic Faith of Mr. Lawrence Skytts, the envoy of Christina of Sweden to the Court of Lisbon. From being the representative of one of the first Sovereigns of Europe, he became a humble lay-brother in the Order of St. Francis. This gentleman, before he entered religion,



gave about £64 to the College for the purchase of books.

About the same time an event took place more immediately connected with the House, and more interesting to its members. It was the departure from the College, in 1642, of two priests who became Confessors of the Faith, and both died in prison.

These were Father William Lloyd and Father Thomas Blount. The former, son of Walter Lloyd, Esq., was born in the County of Carmarthen, Wales, in 1614, he arrived in Lisbon on October 1, 1635, when twenty-one years of age, and entered the College as convictor. Having already acquired a competent knowledge of the lower branches of literature, he commenced his course of Philosophy the year following under Father Humphrey Ellis. The Annals represent him as a promising young man, and distinguished for the abilities which he displayed in the public defence of Theses in Philosophy and Theology, but labouring under a severe indisposition from weakness of stomach. He was ordained priest in 1639, but remained in the College till June 29, 1642, when, having received the usual missionary faculties, he went first to Paris and then returned to his native country. In the year 1679, shortly after the alarm occasioned by Oates' Plot, he was apprehended, brought to his trial at Brecknock and condemned to death for having received Orders in the Catholic Church, and afterwards remaining in Great Britain contrary to the Statute of the 27th of Elizabeth. The time was fixed for his execution, but he died six days before it arrived.

The speech which he had prepared to deliver at the gallows may be seen in Bishop Challoner's *Missionary Priests*. In it he first proclaims his faith in which he had lived and in which he was determined to die. "Which is the only Holy Catholic and Apostolic faith and religion, that is, the very same in all points as the Apostles themselves lived and died in." He then gives the reason of his faith: "For it is said in Holy Scripture that there is but one faith, one Lord, one baptism; and St. Paul in another place saith that without faith it is impossible to

please God; and every man by natural reason may know that without pleasing God no man can be saved . . . . therefore, seeing none can be saved without pleasing God and that none can please God without faith; and seeing that there is no faith but one, and that one is that which our Saviour Christ taught His Apostles, it becometh every man to find it out and live and die in it . . . . seeing that it is of no small importance to be saved or damned for ever. And to find out the Apostolic faith without which no man can please God nor consequently be saved, we must find out the oldest faith amongst Christians which was planted by our Saviour Himself amongst His Apostles, which doth still last and will last for ever; for our Saviour promised to be with His Church to the world's end and the gates of Hell should not prevail against it."

He then proclaimed the reason for which he was condemned. "I have been taken suspected to be a Popish priest and have been committed to prison and sentenced to die on that account, for serving God and administering the Sacraments according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church and for nothing else proved against me, . . . . I am heartily willing to suffer death, hoping to be a saved soul by the goodness and mercy of God and the merits and passion of our Saviour Jesus Christ." He proclaims his sorrow for his many and grievous sins: "And this not only for fear of being punished for my sins, but out of the hearty love I bear to my dear God, who hath created me and redeemed me with His most bitter Passion in the person of our Saviour true God and Man, and hath sanctified me with the grace of the Holy Ghost in soul and body." He denied ever having plotted against the Government or His Majesty's life, as he hoped to be saved, and declared that he was "daily wont to pray for His Majesty and his royal consort . . . . begging of God to send His Majesty a prosperous reign whilst he lives in this world and after this miserable life, to grant them both eternal crowns in everlasting bliss: and the same everlasting happiness I

wish to my own soul, I wish also to my enemies, to all that are here present, and to the rest of the world. Amen."

He was aged about seventy years.

The other Confessor of his faith, Father Thomas Blount, was the son of James Blount, Esq., and a native of Shropshire. He arrived at the College in company with Mr. Lloyd, October 1, 1635, and having, like his companion, a competent knowledge of Humanities, he commenced with him his Course of Philosophy. At the conclusion of his studies he returned to England, *via* Holland, in 1642. His native county seems to have been the chief theatre of his labours. After several years spent in work and dangers undergone for God and his neighbour, he was at length apprehended on account of his faith and priestly character and confined in Shrewsbury Gaol. Without mentioning the time of his death, the Annals merely state that it happened whilst he was in bonds, like that of his fellow labourer and companion, Father Lloyd.

With the two above mentioned illustrious Confessors of the Faith, there arrived at the College Mr. John Robinson, a native of Lancashire, 1635. Of him nothing particular is mentioned in the records, except that after finishing his studies and labouring for some time on the Mission in England, he was sent to Lisbon in capacity of Consul General of the British Government in that city, an office which he held for five years. As to the circumstances which led to this extraordinary appointment, and how, while Catholic priests were suffering imprisonment and death in England, it became the lot of Father Robinson to hold for so long a time an office under Government, nothing satisfactory is recorded in the Annals. He afterwards returned upon the Mission.

Dr. Daniel, as already mentioned, resigned the Presidency in 1648, and was succeeded by the Rev. Humphrey Ellis, who was the sixth President, and one of the original students who, in 1628, accompanied Father Harvey from Douay. After completing his studies he succes-

sively taught Philosophy and Theology, holding at the same time the office of Vice-President. As President, Father Ellis exhibited towards those confided to his care a mildness and affection truly paternal; at the end of three years he obtained leave to resign, and, after receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity, together with the Rev. Francis Clayton, he returned to England in 1652, where, on the death of the Bishop, he was made Dean of the Chapter, 1664.

The Venerable Dean was greatly esteemed by his brethren of the Chapter, but the position he held naturally raised him opponents in those who disapproved of the aims and existence of the Chapter.

The Abbate Aggretti, who was commissioned by the Holy See to examine into the Ecclesiastical affairs in England, September, 1669, thus refers to Dr. Ellis in his report dated December 14, following: "The Dean Ellis is extremely anxious for the confirmation of the Chapter, and is even willing that the Pope should create a new Dean and Chapter, omitting all the existing members." But Aggretti doubted whether they would assent to this sacrifice. "Ellis is noble, esteemed, learned, and moderate, but with all tinged with Blackloism.\*" DODD, *Church History*, 3. viii.

\* The following extract from Flanagan's *Church History* explains the origin of this epithet:—

"Blacklow, or White, was a secular priest (the same who was President of Lisbon College.) He was not only a Theologian but a skilful mathematician, and was an intimate friend of both Descartes and Hobbes. When Sir Kenelm Digby, well known for his controversial correspondence with Laud, had failed to induce the Holy See to appoint a successor to Bishop Smith, he had not the humility to submit cheerfully to a decision so much at variance with his own opinion. The bitterness which he thus allowed to spring up within him he expressed in his letters to Blacklow and to Holden the celebrated author of the *Analysis of Faith*. This feeling instead of endeavouring to soothe and moderate, they encouraged and reciprocated, and for a time all three brooded over the adoption

“The Chapter of which mention has been made, was originated by Dr. Bishop, Bishop of Chalcedon and the first Vicar-Apostolic of England, consecrated in March, 1623. Dr. Bishop had always considered himself to be the Ordinary of England and Scotland, and knowing that an Ordinary was usually aided by the advice of his Canons, he had appointed a few months before his death, December 10, 1624, a Cathedral Dean and Chapter, the latter consisting of nineteen Canons, the Dean being John Culleton, who without the name had for some time exercised the authority of Arch-priest. In the document creating the new Chapter, Dr. Bishop inserted a clause (saving the reverence and obedience due to the Holy See) and declaring his intention to petition it to supply in this act of creation or re-erection, whatever deficiency there might be in his own powers. It does not appear, however, that the Chapter was ever more than indirectly recognized or confirmed by Rome.

“The person selected as successor to Dr. Bishop was Dr. Richard Smith. He, like his predecessor, considering himself the Ordinary of all England and Scotland, continued the Chapter which his predecessor had founded. He afterwards even added to its powers the unusual privilege, that if after his death the See should long remain vacant, then the Chapter should without further ratification elect not only its own Canons, provided the

of a plan by which their disappointment seemed about to revenge itself by an act of schism. They thought it possible to induce one of the French Prelates to consecrate a Bishop for England, quieting their consciences with the hope that when the person had once received the Episcopal character, it would be easy to obtain the sanction of the Holy See. Happily however they shrunk from adopting such a measure, but too late for their good repute, henceforth they became known as a party under the name of Blackloism.

“If Blacklow at first failed by the ambiguity of his expressions to satisfy Dr. Leyburn the Vicar-Apostolic, he eventually proved his entire obedience to the Holy See.”

number did not exceed thirty, but also the Dean, whose appointment usually requires, at least, the co-operation of the Bishop. January 8, 1645. The Chapter thus constituted was to last, so the document stated, until several Catholic Bishops with their respective Chapters had been appointed. Dodd, vol. iii. This seems to have been an exceeding of his powers, on the part of the Bishop, whose procedure lacked confirmation by the Holy See. However that may be, for thirty years after Dr. Smith's decease, the Chapter appears to have exercised some portion, at least, of the jurisdiction thus conferred. It was not until the appointment of the four Vicars Apostolic in the time of James II, that the Holy See interposed its authority. The moment that Dr. Leyburn, the first of these, announced from Rome that he was to act independently of the Chapter, the latter submitted, and although its members continued to meet and administer certain funds, it fell into abeyance by ceasing to exercise any sort of authority or jurisdiction."

—FLANAGAN, *Church History*.

The seventh President was Dr. Francis Clayton, *alias* Whitaker, a native of Lancashire. He received his education partly at St. Omers and partly at Rome, where he seems to have been ordained priest. On his return to England he was immediately sent to the College at Lisbon in quality of Professor of Theology, which he taught from 1642 to 1647, during which period he also held the offices of Prefect of Studies and Confessarius.

Being obliged by ill health to lay aside these occupations, he went first to England and then to Douay, where we find him acting for some time in the same capacity that he had exercised in Lisbon; but again ill health obliged him to resign. On his return to England he was made Canon and Secretary of the Chapter. In 1650 he once more went to Lisbon and resumed his former offices of Prefect of Studies and Confessarius, and on the departure of Dr. Ellis, 1652, he was nominated by the Bishop President of the College. He died towards the end of 1653, greatly regretted by all who knew him, but par-



ticularly by the members of the College who had an opportunity of witnessing his zeal and prudence in the government of the House.

By the Bulls of Institution of the College, the privilege had been granted to the Presidents of presenting their subjects to Holy Orders without any other examination except that of the Superiors.

Some objection seems to have been made by the local authorities to the exercise of this privilege, and it was owing to the exertions of Dr. Clayton that permission for its exercise was obtained from the Inquisitor and Chapter of Lisbon, and this has been the practice ever since.

Those who have completed their Course at Lisbon, will readily appreciate the benefit of this concession.

Dr. Clayton left a considerable sum of money to the College and also all his books.

In the same year in which Dr. Clayton died, 1653, we find recorded in the College Annals, a remarkable instance of special Providence in the preservation of the life of the Rev. Daniel Fitter who, after the completion of his Course, having been ordained, was returning to England *via* Holland, a route which for greater security in those days of persecution, our missionaries not unfrequently took. The Dutch vessel in which he sailed fell in on its passage with a Spanish Privateer. As the two nations were at war an action immediately ensued, in the course of which the powder magazine on board the Dutch vessel caught fire and the vessel was blown up with a tremendous explosion. Father Fitter was carried a considerable height into the air together with the ship's boat which, luckily coming down into the water in its natural position, received him as he fell. One of his legs and three of his ribs were broken, but his life was saved. The Spaniards finding him to be a Catholic priest showed him every attention and took him to Ostend, from which place, after being healed of the fractures which he had sustained, he made his way to England where he lived many years in the service of the Mission.

## CHAPTER IV.

THE appointment on June 29, 1655, of Dr. Godden to the Presidency in succession to Dr. Clayton, marks the commencement of the most glorious period in the history of the College. He was one of the most distinguished members it ever had, and in conjunction with the famous Dr. Sergeant his contemporary, by their brilliant writings in defence of the Church against the attacks of the most learned and redoubtable controversialists ever produced by the Established Church, shed the greatest lustre upon the College which claimed them as its members.

Dr. Godden whose true name was Tylden was a native of London, belonged to a family of good position, and was born of Protestant parents about the year 1622. He commenced his academical career in Queen's College, Oxford, whence he was removed to Cambridge and after five years application to Philosophy, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the College of St. John.

During this period he first formed an intimacy with Dr. John Sergeant, who, having himself discovered the path of truth, lost no time in bringing his friend to the same.

To remove the new converts from the danger to which the society of their late friends would have exposed them, they were sent at their own request to the College at Lisbon, where they arrived on November 4, 1643.

After eight months spent in devotional exercises, they were on June 29, 1664, admitted alumni. Dr. Godden was then in his twenty-third year, Dr. Sergeant in his twenty-second. Even during the time of their preparatory studies, their intellectual exertions greatly added to the reputation



of the College, whilst their eminent virtue did honour to their mental acquirements. Dr. Godden before he completed his course maintained three public 'Theses, two in Philosophy and one in 'Theology, all of which were attended with the most flattering success. Nature had gifted him with powers of reasoning of the highest order, and the laurels which he afterwards gained in his many contests with the adversaries of the Faith, fully justified the favourable presages, which were made thus early of his abilities. He revisited England in 1650, and the first happy fruit of his labours was the conversion of his mother to the Catholic Faith.

He returned however to the College in the same year, where he commenced a Course of Philosophical Lectures and continued in this employment till 1653. In the February of the following year, he was appointed Professor of 'Theology and in that capacity gave lectures till the month of May, when his disciples were by order of the English Chapter transferred to a Seminary of the Oratorians in France, a measure dictated by the impoverished state of the College finances. Having successively filled the offices of Prefect of Studies and Vice-President, he undertook, on the death of Dr. Clayton, the entire management of the House, acting at the same time as Procurator. He was afterwards appointed President by a regular diploma of Bishop Smith who died the same year, 1654.

An accident however prevented Dr. Godden from receiving this first Official Deed of his nomination, and it was not until after the death of the above mentioned Prelate that he was by official letter from the Chapter, bearing date June 29, 1655, formally invested with the Presidency.

From this period Dr. Godden applied himself with redoubled assiduity to promote the interests of the establishment entrusted to his care. The Annals of the College record a number of improvements which the charitable donations of his friends enabled him to carry out. These occupations however did not hinder him

from continuing his literary pursuits. His proficiency in the Portuguese language enabled him to exercise his zeal by public exhortations to the people, a practice which has sometimes been imitated by his successors, but of which he stands the first instance upon record. In April, 1660, he was made Doctor of Divinity. But a new field was now opening for the display of his abilities.

In the year 1661, he was appointed Chaplain and Preceptor to the Princess Catharine of Portugal, the destined Consort of King Charles II, and the year following he accompanied her to England. This appointment is evidence of his singular merit, and the high estimation in which he was held. The sufferings and fidelity of the Catholics in the royal cause, had earned for them a short suspension of that cruel and violent persecution with which they had been so long harassed. The clerical persons in the Queen's suite met with every mark of respect, and Dr. Godden had apartments allotted to him in the royal Palace of Somerset House. Here he found abundant opportunities of exercising his zeal and talents in religious and charitable works, and the reputation which he enjoyed brought him to the notice of the King.

It was during this period that he engaged in the celebrated controversy with Dr. Stillingfleet, which perhaps, owing to the great reputation of his opponent, has contributed more than any other event to perpetuate his memory. The occasion of this encounter was an assertion made by Stillingfleet, that though a person born and educated in the Catholic Faith could be saved, salvation was not attainable by those who should embrace Catholicity in case they had been educated in the doctrine of the Reformation. Dr. Godden's telling reply which did not admit of any direct or satisfactory answer, drew from the pen of Stillingfleet a volume of unjust charges and abuse against the Catholic Church. Dr. Godden, victorious in his first encounter, now stood forth in vindication of the Doctrines of the Church in general,

and wrote his "Just Discharge to Dr. Stillingsfleet's unjust charge against the Catholic Church," and so ably did he acquit himself that he left his adversary no chance of meeting him with a direct reply.

But the period of security which the Catholics enjoyed was of short duration. A storm was gathering and Dr. Godden had only just time to shelter himself from it. Public feeling had been excited to the utmost against Catholics, by the rumours associated with Oates' Plot, and the numerous calumnies and perjuries circulated by the infamous Prance, the ready abettor of Titus Oates. This scoundrel, among a thousand perjuries which he afterwards acknowledged, made oath that the murdered body of Sir Edmoundbury Godfrey, a Protestant Magistrate, had been concealed in Dr. Godden's apartment. Though destitute of every degree of probability this deposition easily gained credit among men, whose passions had been roused by repeated tales of Catholic plots, invasions and assassinations.

Dr. Godden, to avoid the fate that was preparing for him, fled into France, but his servant Hill was seized and executed.

After three years residence in Paris, during which time popular fanaticism had considerably abated in England, Dr. Godden returned to his former dwelling and occupation in Somerset House. He died in the year 1688, about the sixty-sixth year of his age, while as Dodd remarks, the nation was struggling in the pangs of a revolution. In his Will he bequeathed to the College a sum of money on condition that a solemn Office and Mass should be performed annually for him, on the Thursday nearest the Festival of St. Andrew the Apostle. By a clause, he manifests his affection towards the Community over which he once presided, directing that a second course should always be added on that day, to the ordinary College fare. He was buried in a vault under the chapel in Somerset House.—Dodd, *Eccles. History*, Vol. 3.

His principal published works are the following :

1. *Catholics no Idolators, or a full refutation of Stillingfleet's unjust charge of Idolatry against the Church of Rome.* [London, 1671.]

2. *A Just Discharge to Dr. Stillingfleet's Unjust Charge against the Church of Rome.* [Paris, 1677.]

3. *A Treatise concerning the Oath of Supremacy.*

4. *A Sermon on St. Peter, preached before Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on June 29th, 1686.*

5. *A relation of a Conference before His Majesty and the Earl of Rochester concerning the Real Presence and Transubstantiation.*

6. *A Sermon on the Nativity of Our Lord, preached before the Queen Dowager, in her chapel, Somerset House, Christmas Day, 1686.*

Contemporary with Dr. Godden, his friend before his conversion, and his companion in College, was Dr. John Sergeant, to whom the reader has been already introduced. This bright ornament and devoted son of Lisbon College was born about the commencement of 1623. At an early age he was placed in St. John's College, Cambridge, where his superior talents soon drew upon him notice and applause. After five years application to Philosophy he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was received into the family of the celebrated champion of Protestantism, Dr. Morton, Bishop of Durham, in quality of secretary.

In this position he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the Controversies in which the Doctor was engaged, and his attention was thus drawn to the unjustifiable means of which his patron did not hesitate to avail himself in defence of his principles and doctrines. The unscrupulous use of spurious quotations and garbled texts of which he was a witness, could not fail to produce in a mind sincerely anxious for the truth, a serious misgiving as to the cause, in support of which they were employed. Sergeant, however, for some time dissembled his uneasiness. Among his companions at the table of the Bishop, was one Mat-

thews, previously an alumnus of the English College of Rome, but now an apostate from the Catholic Faith. To him on one occasion Sergeant communicated his doubts as to the truth of the Protestant Faith, and disclosed to him the impression which the palpable falsehoods contained in the Bishop's writings had made upon his mind.

Matthews expressed no surprise at what he heard, but smiling apparently at his friend's simplicity, replied, that such artifices were common in the writings of those who impugned the truth. This acknowledgement on the part of an apostate influenced Sergeant even more powerfully than the bad faith of his Patron, and he became anxious to find some able and secure guide to the truth. In this he succeeded, through the recommendation of this very Matthews, who directed him to the Rev. Dr. Gage.

The result of the interview was his own conversion and that of Dr. Godden to the true faith. "Thus," observe the College Annals, "did God by means of one sheep which had determined to perish, conduct two others to His Fold."

After completing his Theological studies, Dr. Sergeant was ordained priest, March 12, 1650, and in the same month of the following year was nominated Master of Humanities. In April, 1652, he was appointed Procurator, an office he held for only six months, resigning it for that of Prefect of Studies.

At the pressing instance of his friends and Superiors he returned to England in 1653, and his missionary labours were crowned with wonderful success. In addition to his own relatives he reconciled to the Church innumerable others; and during this period gave a specimen of his controversial powers, which inspired his opponents with a salutary dread of crossing swords with him. The famed Dr. Hammond, Archdeacon of Chichester, had lately published a bitter invective against the Catholic Church, attempting to prove that the Bishop of Rome was the real author of the schism. Sergeant

undertook to reply, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his brethren. Never was victory more complete; the friends of Dr. Hammond acknowledged this, and shame and remorse are said to have shortened the days of this adversary.

By order of the Chapter, Sergeant returned to Lisbon in August, 1654, where he resumed the offices of Procurator and Prefect of Studies till the following March, when he was appointed Professor of Philosophy. About three months after, news arrived of the death of Bishop Smith, and Sergeant was deputed to assist at a new election, in the name of the College, as also to attend to some matters connected with the establishment. Immediately after his arrival in England, he was appointed Canon and Secretary to the Chapter, and his discharge of the duties connected with this position gave universal satisfaction. About the same time, 1654, he published his second controversial work entitled *Schism Despatched*, which was a rejoinder to the reply which Dr. Hammond and Bishop Bramhall had given to his first publication. We may gather how great was the influence of Sergeant's writings, from the fact that the most learned members of the Established Church entered the lists against him.

It will suffice to mention the names of Piercy, Taylor, Casaubon, Tenison, Stillingfleet, Whitby and Tillotson, all of them antagonists practised in the field of controversy, to prove the intellectual calibre of him, who faced successively each one of them in the contest, and bore away from all the palm of victory. His publications, which amount to no less than forty, are remarkable for clear and conclusive argument, a style correct and, considering the age in which he lived, not deficient in elegance. The impetuosity of his genius, and his fondness for the daring metaphysics of Dr. Blacklow, sometimes unfortunately led him into modes of expression which gave offence to his brethren, and three propositions extracted from his works were censured in an assembly of Parisian Theologians.

Dr. Sergeant urged in his defence that the propositions





DR. JOHN SERGEANT.





as explained by the context were free from error, and it was unfair to judge of an author's sentiments by a few isolated sentences. The plea, though deemed evasive by some of his accusers, was admitted by the Archbishop of Paris.

These contests and the troubles attending them, did not interrupt Dr. Sergeant in his missionary labours, nor prevent him from giving many proofs of his love for his Mother College. For the trifling salary of £10, he transacted the College affairs in England during the last forty years of his life, and by the liberal donations he was instrumental in procuring for it, contributed not a little to its support. After a long life of continual labours and exertions in the cause of truth, death came to him whilst holding his pen in his hand in 1707, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-seventh of his priesthood.

The College possesses his portrait with the following motto:

*"Sine fictione didici et sine invidia communico."*

A comparative sketch of the two illustrious men whose memoirs have just been given, drawn by the pen of Dr. Russell, the Bishop of Vizeu in Portugal, who was their contemporary at College and was therefore intimately acquainted with them, will doubtless be of interest. A copy of the original, in Latin, is inserted in the Annals of the College, of which the following is a translation :

"In their temper and genius there was little resemblance. In Sergeant appeared a lively imagination; in Godden, imagination tempered by an accurate judgement. In Poetry and the Belles Lettres, in every kind of verse as well as in prose, Sergeant displayed a peculiar and happy dexterity. Godden with equal abilities for every species of literature, was in his Humanity studies more than a match for all his companions, in those of Philosophy and Theology decidedly their superior.

"Sergeant, dissatisfied with the beaten track of Aris-

totelian Philosophy in which, with a multitude of occult qualities, almost everything is problematically disputed upon, anxiously sought after certainty, and gave to the Philosophers of our own times the most assiduous perusal. Godden observed a different conduct, and humbly embracing that occupation which God gave to man, rested in the opinion that Philosophical enquiries should be pursued only as far as Christian Philosophy ministers to true Theology and the Mysteries of Faith. During their residence at College, nothing appeared in the conduct of Sergeant that merited reproof; in Godden nothing but what merited esteem, nothing but what merited admiration. The virtues necessary to form the Apostolic Missionary were not deficient in Sergeant; in Godden they were eminently conspicuous. After their admission to Holy Orders and the Priesthood, in both was observed the same tenor of conduct, the same piety, the same obedience to Superiors; unless, perhaps, the zeal of Sergeant for the salvation of souls was distinguished for its vehemence; that of Godden for its prudence. The temper of the former was sometimes warm and impetuous; that of the latter ever mild and sedate."

Dr. Russell who penned the above sketch, is, himself, one of the most famous of the sons of Alma Mater, and one of whom the College may well be proud.

He was born of an obscure family of Berkshire, and went to the College very young in the capacity of servant to Dr. Daniel on his appointment to the Presidentship, 1642. During the period of five years that he continued in this humble situation, he gave all his leisure time to study, and such was the proficiency that he made, that his patron at length judged him worthy to be admitted into the Community, and gave him a place among the students on August 14, in the year 1647, which was the eighteenth of his age. In the schools young Russell soon outstripped his companions, and bore away the first prize in Humanities the year after his admission. Soon after he had entered Divinity, the rest of his class were

sent to complete their Course in a College of Oratorians in France, on which occasion it was proposed to Dr. Russell to remain sometime longer at the College, then to prepare himself to receive Holy Orders, and proceed on to the Mission. Fearful, however, of undertaking the weighty charge of the priesthood without being duly qualified, he chose rather to try to gain admission into Douay. He accordingly made his way thither in 1654, and was received. He afterwards finished his Theology in Paris where he was ordained priest. Having thus obtained the end for which he left Lisbon, he returned by direction of his Superiors in 1655, and undertook the office of Procurator to the College.

Whilst in this occupation he received an intimation from the Chapter to return to England in 1657, in obedience to which he embarked the same year in the suite of Dom Francisco de Mello, Ambassador from the Court of Lisbon to Charles II. During the voyage the pious behaviour of Dr. Russell drew upon him the notice of his fellow travellers, and in particular that of the Ambassador, who on his arrival in England, requested and obtained leave from the Chapter to retain him in his family. During the three years and a half that Dom Francisco remained in England, Dr. Russell, from his perfect acquaintance with the Portuguese tongue, was enabled to render the most important services to the Embassy. He returned with the Ambassador to Lisbon in 1660, and was presented to the Queen Donna Louisa, who received him with the most flattering distinction and grateful acknowledgment of "his singular diligence and fidelity in promoting the interests of her kingdom."

A gift of one thousand and eighty crowns and a pension of twenty-five guineas a month, with the title of Secretary to the Queen, was conferred upon him. He returned to England the same year and, after being chiefly instrumental in settling the marriage between Charles and the Infanta Catharine, performed the nuptial ceremony.

On the return of the Embassy to Portugal, King Charles made Dr. Russell the bearer of his own favourable sentiments, in a letter to the Queen, who received him with distinguished marks of honour.

To reward his services and at the same time to preserve for her kingdom a person of such talents and worth, she nominated him Bishop of the Cape Verde Islands, promising to promote him to the first See in Portugal that should become vacant. This dignity Dr. Russell declined, but still continued at Court in quality of Preceptor to the Infanta, whom he soon after accompanied to England.

In 1671 the Bishopric of Portalegre becoming vacant, he was persuaded to accept it, and the year following received his consecration in the church of the College.

During the ceremony a dove was seen to enter the church, hover for some time over the head of the new prelate and then fly away. The account of this fact is preserved in a letter written by Dr. Godden, who was present when it occurred, to a friend in England, soon after the Bishop's consecration, of which letter a copy exists in the College. "You have the fact," says the Doctor at the conclusion of the letter, "make your own comment."

In Jan. 1672, Bishop Russell made his first entrance into Portalegre and took solemn possession of his Cathedral. An incident occurred at his enthronement which tends to show the perfect knowledge which he had acquired of the Portuguese tongue.

The Chapter of Portalegre somewhat piqued at the idea of having a foreigner for their Bishop, had received him with coldness, and on this occasion, when it was customary for the Prelate to make an address, expecting more amusement from his accent than edification from his discourse, were with unbecoming levity intimating their feelings to each other. The Bishop affecting not to understand or notice them, rose unruffled, and turning towards them, made so eloquent a discourse, and pro-



THE RIGHT REV. DR. RUSSELL,  
*Bishop of Vizeu.*





nounced it with so perfect an accent, that they were equally astonished and ashamed.

The numerous improvements and pious foundations which the pastoral zeal of this eminent Prelate projected and executed during the ten years that he governed the See of Portalegre scarcely belong to this sketch. Suffice it to say, that while he exhausted his income in works of piety and charity, he ceased not to labour, by means of instructions, and exhortations, conferences and the publication of pious books, for the spiritual improvement of his flock and he had at length the consolation of beholding a complete reformation in the conduct of the clergy and the laity of his Diocese. In 1682 by a beneplacitum of Pedro II. he was transferred to the the Sec of Vizeu, which church he governed during the last eleven years of his life. He continued to exercise the same episcopal zeal and vigilance which had marked his conduct when Bishop of Portalegre. In a letter to His Holiness Pope Innocent XI. he gave an account of the various regulations which he had made in his Diocese, and of the manner in which he had employed his revenues, and concluded his address in these words, "In these and similar works I have spent and exhausted the whole income of my church, so that after twenty-two years of the episcopal charge, I am able truly to say (not in pride but in the humility of a grateful heart be it spoken) gold and silver I have not. *Cætera dicant Paduani.*"\*

\* "*Cætera dicant Paduani.*"

This is quoted from a Responsary of St. Bernard in the Office of St. Antony of Padua which commences: "*Si quæris Miracula.*" The verse in which it is found is as follows:

Pereunt pericula  
Cessat et necessitas  
Narrent hi qui sentiunt  
Dicant Paduani.

Dangers vanish—ceases likewise need—

Let those who have experienced such relate these facts

Let the Paduans declare them.

His affection for his Mother College was ardent and generous, and showed itself in the pious donations which he either made himself or obtained from others in its behalf.

During his Episcopacy he introduced into his household as much as circumstances would permit, the regularity and pious exercises followed at the College, and "by knowing," say the Annals, "how to rule his own house, proved himself qualified to take care of the Church of God." He died in 1693.

To return to the History of the College.

It was in the year 1661, that Dr. Godden, as already stated, was appointed Chaplain and Preceptor to the Infanta, and this necessitated his resignation of the office of President. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Barnesley, *alias* Parott, a native of Worcestershire, and a convert from Protestantism, who thus became the ninth President. He went to the College in 1647, and distinguished himself by his abilities in the Philosophical and Theological Schools. After completing his studies, he successively filled the offices of Master of Humanities, Procurator, Professor of Philosophy and Professor of Theology. In 1659 he was appointed Vice-President, and in 1662 received from the Chapter his nomination to the Presidency. Some time after he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Some of the questions on which he stood Thesis on occasion of his receiving his degree, give evident proof of his intellectual power, and the boldness with which he entered into the contest.

The following are examples, from which it may be gathered how severe was the ordeal which those had to face who stood public Thesis, at which the religious and secular clergy of the city were invited to enter the lists as opponents, and they give an idea of the subjects upon which the intellectual acumen of theological students was, in those days, concentrated.

1. *Utrum res omnes sint physice et realiter præsentēs Deo ab æterno, in æternitate in quâcumque differentia temporis existentes?*

2. An Deus summum bonum fuisset etiamsi creaturas non produxisset?

3. An voluntas antecedens formaliter inveniatur in Deo?

4. An implicet in Beatis species impressa vel expressa Dei ut in se est?

5. An evidentia in attestante admitti possit stante fide?

Dr. Barnesley's reputation stood very high, and in the public disputations over which he presided, many of which were on the most abstruse and difficult subjects of Philosophy and Theology, he was always most successful. But if his talents excited admiration in strangers, his mildness and condescension, won the love and esteem of all the members of the Community.

He held the Presidency till the year 1672, when he returned to England, where he won from his brethren the same high opinion which he had ever enjoyed at the College. He was made Dean of the Chapter, and died 1714, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

## CHAPTER V.

THE tenth President was the Rev. Mathias Watkinson, who succeeded Dr. Barnesley in 1672. His talents and virtues were not less eminent than those of his predecessor, and he equally enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. He was born in London, and entered the College at the close of the year 1647, when only thirteen years and six months old. From that time to his death during the long period of sixty-three years, he never quitted the establishment. On the conclusion of his studies he entered among the Superiors in quality of Procurator, filled successively the Chairs of Philosophy and Theology in both of which he gave several courses of lectures, was made Confessarius, Vice-President, and eventually President, succeeding on the return of Dr. Barnesley to England. In this office he continued for thirty-four years, until by an order of the three Vicars Apostolic then residing in England, he resigned it into the hands of the Rev. Edward Jones. In a life exclusively academical there can occur but a few incidents of general interest. All the particulars which the Annals afford of Father Watkinson are confined to the accounts of the success which he met with in frequent public Theses over which he presided and to the high encomiums which they bestow on his mild and paternal administration. He died of a paralytic stroke in the year 1710, three years after he had retired from the government of the House. In his will he made the College heir to all his property.

During the long Presidentship of Father Watkinson and that of his predecessor Dr. Barnesley, the high reputation which the College had won for itself was maintained by several distinguished members who

were educated within its walls, and who were either sent upon the Mission or continued in the service of the College. Among others may be mentioned Hesketh, Barlow, Goodin, Bromwich and Gother. A short account of each of these sons of Alma Mater cannot but prove interesting.

Roger Hesketh, a native of Lancashire, after completing his course of studies, rendered important services to the College in the various situations of Procurator, Professor of Philosophy, Confessarius and Professor of Theology. He also secured the distinction of the Doctor's Cap. Returning to England in 1686 he laboured assiduously in the conversion of souls till 1715, when, to borrow the expression of the Annals, "full of days he fell asleep in the Lord."

In a manuscript collection of Latin verses composed by various students of the house, which fortunately escaped the general wreck at the time of the French invasion, there is one of Dr. Hesketh's juvenile performances in praise of his native county.

Those who retrace their College days, will remember with what warmth the merits of their respective counties were, by the students, often canvassed and maintained. Probably some dispute of this kind gave occasion to this youthful effusion, which would do credit, however, to a much more mature scholar. The following are the first thirty lines of the composition, which is too long to be inserted entire.

Urbes si quæ olim nomenque decusque tulere  
 Vitrea quas placido recrearunt flumina lapsu,  
 Et quas umbra silens nemorum vestivit, et altis  
 Queis statio portum tribuit benefida carinis,  
 Quasque ampli circum muri, foveæque profundæ  
 Vallarunt fossâ, quarum virtute decora  
 Lætantur cives, memores tolerantque dolores  
 Pro Patriâ, quorum simplex prudentia veram  
 Impendente fidem letho selegit, honestis  
 Moribus et vita populo documenta dedere :  
 Cur stupidus taceo ? Nobis quæ causa silendi ?

Cur non Lancastrum digno célebramus honore  
 Eloquioque pari meritis! præstantia cujus  
 Splendidior Phœbo est, rutilo præstantior auro.  
 Quin libet, aggredior dignoque attollere cantu  
 Indignus, patriumque solum super astra referre  
 Conabor, cœptis precor aspirate faventes.  
 Terra potens veterum monumentis clara parentum,  
 Clara viris strenuis, et regum prole celebris.  
 Non Canis exurit sitientes fervidus agnos  
 Nec madidus nimias diffundit aquarius undas  
 Florida sed tellus votis respondit avari  
 Fructibus agricolæ gregibusque ministrat obesis,  
 Pascua, pingue solum, fontes hic murmure grato  
 Dimanant, lætoque aspergunt ubere campos:  
 Hic nemorum sublime decus, semperque virentum  
 Pulcher honos pratorum, hic largi copia lactis.  
 Adsunt et tremuli fœcundo gramina rivi  
 Lapsu lambentes, hic dulcis ab illice mellis  
 Vis fluit, Hyblæo dulcescunt nectare rami.

The two last lines of the piece are :

Quid opus est multis? melior nec justior ulla  
 Gens pietate manet, nec bello major et armis.

ROGER HESKETH, cecinit.

During the same period an incident happened, which gave occasion to the composition by students of the House of four Latin Epigrams, all of them, fortunately, preserved. At the Convent of the Theatines of St. Cajetan which stands in the immediate vicinity of the main entrance of the College, an image of St. Andrew Avellinus was reported to have shed tears. This statement so far gained credit, as to become, at the time, the common subject of conversation, and a prize was at length offered to the person who should celebrate the fact in the best Latin epigram. Four of the students of the College entered the lists, Richard Shirnall, John Askew, James Skilton, and Thomas Hesketh. This last is not the same as Dr. Hesketh, author of the poem quoted above, but probably of the same family.

Shirnall's performance was declared par with the best. His competitor, happening to be a nobleman, carried off the prize, but as an acknowledgement the successful but plebeian candidate was presented with an elegant edition of *Sponheim's Numismata*, which he afterwards gave to the College, and which still exists in the College Library, with the epigram and an account of the incident written at the commencement. The epigram is as follows :

Mortuus Andreas vivit, quod monstrat Imago  
 Dum madidæ rorant imbre fluente genæ.  
 Mens pia nutrit aquas oculis, dumque inscius omnis  
 Pænæ, vult sociis fletibus esse miser ;  
 Si videat miseros, oculis mox dulce liquescit  
 Pectus. et in gemitus rumpere pronus amor ;  
 Si premeris premitur : gemis et simul gemit ille  
 Par tibi par illi corde gemente dolor :  
 Omnem hic pone fidem, pia vota que dirige supplex,  
 Crede, feret certam qui lachrymatur opem.

Mr. Edward Barlow, *alias* Booth, the second of the names above mentioned, was born in 1638, and came to the College in 1659. Though not mentioning the precise period of his quitting the establishment, the *Annals* bestow the highest encomiums on his talents and virtues. The chief theatre of his labours was his native County of Lancashire, and the principal objects of his solicitude were the poor, whose dress and manner of living he, by choice, adopted.

Abstemiousness, benevolence, and an unaffected simplicity in all his actions, were the virtues for which he was remarkable. The endowments of his mind, were, however, not less rare and conspicuous than the qualities of his heart. "It is thought," says Dr. Dodd, "the age he lived in could not show a person better qualified by nature for the mathematical sciences. He has told me," continues the same writer, "that at his first perusal of Euclid, that Author was as easy to him as a newspaper. His name and fame are perpetuated for being the inventor of the repeater watches, but according to the fate of most



projectors, while others were great gainers by his ingenuity, Barlow had never been considered on the occasion, had not Mr. Tompion (accidentally made acquainted with the inventor's name) made him a present of £200."

His *Meteorological Essays*, published in 1715, was a work of much merit considering the state of Science at the time. Mr. Francis Nicholson of whom more particular mention will subsequently be made, writes of this work: "I return you Mr. Barlow's book with this character that it is the most elegant and rational piece I have seen written for a long time; manifesting the Author to be a master in style, in arguing in Philosophy and in Mathematics, as well as his inventions do in Mechanism. Really I wonder how anyone conversing so long in mines with colliers only, could write so clearly, so properly, so solidly on points so abstruse and before him so unaccountable."

Barlow died in 1719, in the eighty-first year of his age. In addition to his *Meteorological Essays*, he wrote "An Exact Survey of Tide, explicating its production and propagation, variety and anomaly, in all parts of the world, especially near the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. With a preliminary treatise concerning the Origin of Springs, Generation of Rain, and Production of Wind." With twelve curious maps. 2 vols. Also a *Treatise of the Eucharist*. He was a Master in Latin and Greek, and had a competent knowledge of Hebrew.

The Rev. Peter Goodin, also a native of Lancashire, companion at College with Barlow, went to Lisbon in 1661. After going through his studies with great applause, he was sent on the Mission in company with Barlow, and was soon after nominated to the Chaplaincy of the regiment of the Duke of Berwick. To eminent mental endowments he united all those exterior accomplishments, which so powerfully contribute to give them effect. He was remarkable for the manner in which he conducted the public controversies in which he was engaged, and the success which ever attended his efforts in these encounters. He repeatedly entered the lists

with Stillingfleet, Clagget, and others among the most celebrated Protestant champions of that period. Indeed it is no small honour to Lisbon College that her sons, as we have seen, bore so large a share in the conflict waged in defence of the Church at that time, and bore away the laurels of victory against the ablest and most learned opponents the Established Church has ever produced. "No man," says Dodd, "was better qualified to come off with reputation in a personal conference than Mr. Goodin. He was naturally bold and intrepid; had a strong voice, a ready utterance, and generally made choice of such topics, as afforded him matter to display his eloquence and make an easy conquest." The Revolution of 1688, obliged him to withdraw from the public advocacy of his religion, but did not prevent him from continuing assiduously to labour in the same sacred cause. He died in Audcliffe in Lancashire, in the year 1695.

The Rev. Andrew Bromwich, a native of Oscott, Staffordshire, was admitted into the College in 1668. The Annals do not give the date of his departure on to the Mission, but mention the following particulars concerning him: "that he was born of Catholic parents, and went through his studies with success; after taking Holy Orders he returned to England, and laboured for some years in the conversion of souls, until, in the reign of Charles II, he was apprehended, and underwent a long imprisonment in Staffordshire, before he was brought to trial: he suffered much during his imprisonment from hunger and thirst, and was finally condemned to death for his religion by Sir William Scroggs. The violence of the persecution soon after abating, he was set at liberty. He then returned to his home and property at Oscott, and took charge of a few Catholics here and in the neighbourhood, until his death in 1702. He was buried in the family vault at Handsworth. His antique chair of very rude construction is still preserved at Oscott. From this humble foundation and residence of Andrew Bromwich, has been raised the present extensive College of St. Mary's, Oscott."—GILLOW.

The speech which he had prepared for delivery at the scaffold is worthy of record, and may be read in Dodd, vol. iii. p. 359. The following is the substance of it :

" I am immediately to appear before God's tribunal . . . I hope therefore you will believe a dying man . . . and believe that it is no ways lawful for me or any Roman Catholic to sin that good may proceed from it . . . I am not to be executed for refusing any allegiance to my gracious King. I have professed that fully by the oaths before his Majesty's Justice of the Peace . . . I have professed that neither the Pope nor any foreign person hath right to exercise any external power . . . without his Majesty's authority, upon his subjects. I do not mean that the King can exercise any power of the Keys or any act of jurisdiction purely spiritual or internal . . . I am not to be executed for the plot . . . Nay I am cleared by one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State . . . I am absolutely innocent of the plot . . . and detest from my heart all such bloody and damnable designs . . . I beseech God to discover the truth . . . But if there be no plot, but innocent blood hath been and now is to be spilt, Domine averte iram tuam, and impute it not to the nation . . . I am not to be executed for teaching sedition or treason, or any fact or doctrine which is not consistent with Monarchy, but for the only crime of Priesthood . . . Anne Robinson was the only positive witness against me, whom I never wronged in my life, I pray God that malice and avarice did not more move her to it, than truth. The other two witnesses, poor old people, were forced, being severely treated, to accuse me, yet they declared they did not know me . . . I beseech God my life may not be laid to any man's charge. Every one, the very worst of my enemies . . . I forgive them from my heart . . . I humbly beseech God to bless the King's Majesty . . . God bless the whole nation, and not lay my blood to the charge of it, or to any person in particular, and bring all persons to the true Church, by Faith, Hope and Charity."

An incident of his captivity is mentioned in his

Address, viz., after the jury had found him guilty, Chief Justice Scroggs sent Sir Henry Gough to him with an offer of pardon if he would discover anything about the plot, or any concerned in it.

Among all the sons of the College who flourished at the close of the seventeenth century, and who, by their great talents and zeal in the cause of religion, have rightfully a claim to special notice, stands forth pre-eminently and conspicuously John Gother. He was born of Presbyterian parents at Southampton in Hampshire, and was educated by them in sentiments of hostility to the Catholic Faith. Of the immediate occasion of his conversion there is no record, but soon after that event he was sent, probably by Dr. Godden, to Lisbon College, where he arrived on January 10, 1668. He was thus contemporary with the remarkable individuals whose short memoirs have just been given. The distinguished talents which Mr. Gother displayed during his studies, were united to a rare and exemplary virtue. He was noted for his engaging and affectionate conduct towards his fellow students; and in conversation he was cheerful without levity, grave and circumspect without affectation.

Towards his Superiors he always manifested great docility and respect, and in the observance of the Rules of the House he was a model of obedience. Whatever was the occupation in which he was engaged, the first toll of the bell calling him to any duty was obeyed by him with as much deference and promptitude, as if it had been the voice of an angel. That such a behaviour during his College course should have drawn down upon him the special blessing of heaven is not surprising. He left Lisbon at the close of the year 1682, having previously filled for a short period the office of Prefect of Studies. At the commencement of his Missionary career, his labours were principally directed to catechising children and instructing the poor. In the garrets and cellars of London, he found abundant opportunities of exercising his zeal and charity.

At this period the many evident proofs of attachment

given by James II, to the Catholic Faith, alarmed the zealots of the Established Church, and the press daily teemed with every species of invective against the errors and the superstitions of the Church of Rome.

To the ecclesiastical Superiors of the Catholic body, no one appeared better qualified than Gotther to stem the torrent. At their request he undertook the task of Apologist of the Faith, and in 1685 he published his inestimable work *The Papist Misrepresented and Represented*, a book which, for upwards of two centuries, has maintained its popularity, giving thus evidence of its intrinsic value. This publication was followed by his *Nubes Testium*, and a variety of other controversial tracts to the number of seventeen. In all of them Gotther preserves the dignified character which he had assumed in his first work. To an invincible strength of reasoning he unites a becoming and generous regard for his adversaries personally, and never indulged, as did his opponents, in those offensive reflections which may embitter, but can never terminate religious controversy.

His style is agreeable and correct and not unfrequently rises to a degree of elegance not found in writers of the same period. Dryden, who was his contemporary, used often to say that Gotther was the only individual, *besides himself*, who knew how to write the English language. Of the fruits of his zeal, the conversion of the venerable Bishop Challoner may be considered as an illustrious instance.

After the Revolution of 1688, Gotther employed his pen in the production of several works of instruction and piety. His spiritual writings contained in sixteen volumes octavo, breathe that zealous and solid piety which had characterized him throughout life, and for generations were the bread which, in great measure, supported the spiritual life of the Catholics of this country. At length, after twenty-two years spent in his native country in promoting the cause of God, the venerable Missionary proposed to return to Lisbon. What precise object prompted this journey is not known, all

that the records of the College say is, that it was undertaken from a pure motive of zeal and Charity. He embarked in the *San Cactano*, an Italian vessel, in company, it appears, with another ecclesiastic. While on the voyage he was seized with an illness, and, after receiving all the rites of the Church, expired on October 13, 1704. The captain of the ship, struck with the marks of sanctity which he had shown in his sickness, embalmed his body and carried it with him to Lisbon. The second night after its arrival at the port, it was transferred privately to the College, and the following day, the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude, after a solemn dirge had been performed over it, was interred in the church near the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

The memory of this pleasing act of respect on the part of the captain of the *San Cactano* is perpetuated in those words of the College Song so familiar to all Lisbonians :

Remember, too, Gother, great champion of Faith,  
Whose toils for religion ceased only with death :  
Remember how pity and honour would save  
His hallow'd remains from a watery grave.

To the five illustrious names above mentioned yet another should be added, that of John Brett who, if in a humbler sphere, yet in a manner not less worthy of record, gave for the space of forty-six years an unstinted and faithful service to the College. He was born of a respectable family in Lincolnshire, in the year 1627. At the age of thirty-eight, when too old to commence the Course of Studies necessary for receiving Holy Orders, he came to the College and undertook the humble, yet most serviceable, occupation of porter or doorkeeper, an office which he discharged for that long period with the greatest zeal and fidelity. He died from a stroke of paralysis, full of days and greatly regretted by the Community, leaving the arrears of his wages and all that he had in the world to the College. In former days, previous to the alterations made in the college church by the



President Dr. Buckley, there might be seen his small tombstone near the entrance, with the following epitaph :

Siste hospes ; saxum hoc Bretti premit ossa Joannis  
 Quem magnis meritis busta minora tegunt  
 Artubus in lapsis, mens integra, longa laborum  
 Tædia pro Patribus lustra per octo tulit.

The period which closes with the Presidentship of Father Watkinson, 1707, may be said to constitute the most brilliant portion of the history of the College. For the space of eighty years from its commencement in 1628, the services which it rendered to the cause of religion were numerous and important. Its supplies of Missionaries were frequent, and the reputation which its members acquired for it in England, was not less than that which the learning and abilities of its Professors maintained amongst the Portuguese. These results become the more remarkable when it is remembered that they were accomplished in the face of difficulties of no ordinary nature, arising from very limited means, and restricted pecuniary resources. The building as originally erected was wretchedly mean and unsightly ; the apartments few, small and inconvenient, insomuch that for the first century after the foundation of the College, our ancestors may be said to have lived in ruins rather than in a house.

The College fare seems to have been in keeping with the wretched fabric. Except on Friday which then, as in England, was observed out of Paschâl time as a strict fast, each individual in the house received for breakfast three ounces of bread and one ounce of butter, which might be washed down by draughts of cold water *ad libitum*. For dinner, half a pound of meat was allotted by the Rules to each person ; Rules alas, like so many others, frequently "more honoured in the breach than the observance," for often the resources of the Establishment could not provide so liberal an allowance ! The same Rules, with equal generosity, allowed another half pound of meat for supper, but it may be easily surmised



that funds which could only with difficulty supply the dinner, were not likely to be adequate for providing the supper; and, indeed, we learn from a document preserved in the archives of the House, that meat for supper was a luxury in which our ancestors could only occasionally indulge, and that two pounds of rice were often served out as a meal for the whole Community.

If water was the beverage for breakfast, there was allowed for dinner and supper a limited portion of weak wine, left after its fermentation without any preparation or addition of spirit, possibly a more exhilarating though, probably, less palatable drink.

When we contemplate men like Daniel, Godden and Sergeant contentedly sitting down to a boiled onion for supper, and for their other meals partaking of that small portion of the allotted food which the extreme poverty of the establishment afforded, the words of Pope St. Leo readily suggest themselves: "*Semper enim virtuti cibus jejunium fuit.*" The President and Superiors shared the same food with the lowest student in the House, and the poverty of the Establishment did not permit them to receive any pecuniary recompense for the duties which they performed. All rose at four o'clock, breakfasted at eight, dined at eleven and supped at seven.

Such was the manner of living at the College till long after the period of which we have been speaking; such its state when at a word from their Superiors our Missionaries abandoned all their prospects, sometimes their comforts in England, to fly to its assistance: such the Establishment which even in the days of pinching poverty, as now in pleasanter conditions, was able to attach to itself the affections of its children in as great, if not greater, degree than any other foreign College. We need not be surprised, however, if, whilst great numbers cheerfully submitted to these inconveniences during the whole course of their studies, others were found who took occasion from them, to attribute to the mismanagement of the Superiors the hardships which they had to endure. Hence charges and complaints

were not unfrequently laid before the Bishop and Chapter in England, and many whose ecclesiastical spirit could not stand so severe a test, abandoned their undertaking. It would be difficult indeed to imagine a discipline more effective for preparing men to encounter the hardships and privations of missionary life in those days, than the severe regime to which the inmates of Lisbon College were subjected. Indeed even in later and more prosperous times, the very pronounced tinge of monastic severity which marked the regime was preserved, repressing any tendency to niceness or delicacy of self-indulgence.

In the memory of many still living there will be, no doubt, vivid recollections of the early rising at five in the morning throughout the winter months, the half-hour's meditation in the cold church, followed for the younger ones, at least, by long study in the colder class rooms, the heating of which seems never even to have been dreamt of; the many hours spent in class and previous preparation lasting, without a break, from half-past eight in the morning till twelve, and from two o'clock in the afternoon until seven or half-past seven; the rigorous and frequent fasts exacted from all whose age subjected them to the Church's discipline, without any relaxation of the close study, and above all the severe Lent during which, even up to the early Forties, no flesh meat was ever seen or tasted from Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday. To this must be added those domestic duties which, in monastic houses, are usually performed by the lay-brothers or hired servants, but which each student from the highest to the lowest had to fulfil each for himself.

If a more delicate age has introduced modifications of the system, may it have been without detriment to those sterling qualities which such discipline was calculated to produce!

## CHAPTER VI.

THE Rev. Matthias Watkinson resigned the Presidentship of the College in 1706, and was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Jones, the eleventh President. He was a native of Staffordshire, arrived in Lisbon in 1684, was promoted to the priesthood in 1691, and in the following year was appointed Professor of Philosophy. He shortly afterwards paid a short visit to England for the purpose of transacting some family affairs, and on his return in 1699, was named Vice-President and Professor of Theology. On the resignation of Father Watkinson, the entire government of the House devolved upon him.

The first object which Father Jones proposed to himself in his new dignity was the repairing, or rather the rebuilding of the College. The edifice as originally erected, had fallen into a most dilapidated state, and had the appearance rather of a group of small houses than of a College. By the Will of the Founder, the right of patronage of the College had been committed to an Institution called the Misericordia, to which the possession of the buildings and whatever property might belong to them, was to be made over in case the inmates were withdrawn from Lisbon and returned to England.

This right of patronage both by Civil and Canon Law, imposed upon the Misericordia the obligation of keeping the College in a proper state of repair, with which, however, it refused to comply. The Superiors had recourse to the law and obtained a decision to the effect, that the Misericordia should forfeit its right of patronage or rebuild the College. At length both sides agreed to a compromise, by which the Superiors took upon themselves the onus of rebuilding and keeping in repair for the future the fabric; the Misericordia, on its part,

yielding to them the half of its patronal rights. On the termination of this suit, Father Jones proceeded to pull down well nigh the whole of the existing buildings and laid the foundations for the College as it now exists. The funds necessary for this work, were partly supplied from his own private resources, and in part received from England, and collected principally from the British residents in the City. The Inquisitor of that time also contributed a sum which sufficed for the building two rooms.

The zealous enterprise met with encouragement and success, and in a short time a sufficient sum was collected to justify the commencement of the work. The building was begun on June 14, 1714. The ancient dilapidated edifice was gradually removed, and on its site were laid the new foundations. In procuring the means for so serious an undertaking, Father Jones received considerable assistance from Father John Shepperd the College Agent in England. In spite, however, of the earnest efforts made for raising contributions, the sums collected were soon found inadequate to complete the work, and it was owing to this circumstance that no less than thirteen years were spent in raising the edifice to the elevation of a single story, and when it was at last roofed, in 1727, the interior was left in so rude and unfinished a state, that for a considerable time the College rejoiced in the name of the "Lisbon Barn."

While Father Jones was engaged in this meritorious work, the number of students was, of necessity, limited. The schools, however, seem never to have been entirely interrupted; and it is not the least among the many honourable testimonies recorded of this zealous and worthy President, that when no one was found to undertake the teaching of the Classics, he condescended whilst head of the Establishment, and though he had previously occupied the Chairs of Philosophy and Theology, to employ himself in teaching the first rudiments of Grammar.

After holding the Presidency for twenty-three years

with such credit to himself and benefit to the College, for some unexplained reason he was superseded in the office by the Rev. Father Manley who was sent from England for that purpose by Bishop Giffard in 1729. Though thus deposed from the highest position in the house Father Jones did not withdraw from the College, but with admirable simplicity and humility was content to occupy an inferior position amongst those whom, for so many years, he had governed. Father Manley thus became the twelfth President. He was a native of Hampshire and son of a clergyman of the Established Church. The Annals do not mention what circumstance led to his being educated in the Catholic Faith, but that he arrived at the College in 1692, when only twelve years and one month old. After the completion of his Classical Studies, he applied himself for three years to Philosophy and four years to Theology.

At the conclusion of his studies he taught Classics for four years, when it was proposed to him to undertake the Professorship of Philosophy, but this he declined unless he were permitted to have one who would share the duties with him. As this condition was not acceded to he continued for some time without any fixed occupation in the schools, and though he repeatedly petitioned to be sent on the Mission, the Superiors were reluctant to deprive the College of a person so deserving and such a model of exact discipline. In the meantime he usefully employed himself in arranging the College Library, and occasionally supplying the place of Classical Professor. The Annals make special mention of his attention to the sick, and his solicitude in seeing in cases of danger that they were early provided with the succours of religion. At length in the year 1711, he received the Ordinary Missionary faculties and was permitted to return to England. During the eighteen years he laboured on the Mission, he was chiefly occupied in the humble but highly useful office of instructing children in the rudiments of knowledge and religion. It would seem from this statement, that he was principally engaged in some

educational establishment, or possibly himself instituted some such establishment. Indeed humility of mind and heart was the prevailing feature of his character through life; and it was with evident feelings of regret, that in 1729 he received the news of his promotion to the Presidency of the College at Lisbon. He lacked, however, that vigour and firmness which are not less necessary in the head of a College than piety and virtue. Aware that abilities for government were possessed by his predecessor to which he could lay no claim, he obtained the consent of Bishop Giffard to resign his office into the hands of him from whom he had received it, and thus at the end of three years he gladly delivered over to his predecessor, Father Jones, his letters of nomination. He returned to England a second time in 1732, having previously been elected by the clergy Canon of the Chapter.

From the time of Father Jones' second appointment to the Presidency of the College until his death five years later, 1737, he continued to display in the government of the House those same qualifications which had previously distinguished him, and if to have deserved well of the College is an encomium merited by any President, it certainly may be pronounced of Father Jones. Besides the rebuilding of the College, another event of great and permanent advantage happened during his tenure of office, which will ever awake in the memory of every son of the College the pleasantest and fondest recollections.

This was the donation by Mr. Francis Nicholson of a country house, vineyard, and other lands, on a spot called Pera on the south side of the Tagus, which is so familiarly known as the Quinta. If the value of a gift may be measured by the joy and delight which it imparts, then may this donation be said to be priceless, for it is not possible to estimate the intense pleasure of which it has been the source to every succeeding generation of Lisbonians not only whilst in the actual enjoyment of its beauties and attractions, but perhaps even more by the pleasing recollections which even the very name of the Quinta brings crowding back to the memory in after



years, and which never lose their zest by repetition. No apology, therefore, is needed for inserting here a short sketch of the life of the donor, whose name should ever be a household word cherished by the sons of Alma Mater.

Mr. Francis Nicholson was the son of Thomas Nicholson, and was born in Manchester, in 1650. In his sixteenth year he was sent to Oxford and continued servitor to University College for three years, at the end of which he received the degree of B.A. In 1673 he took his M.A., received Orders, and performed duty first near Oxford, and afterwards became Rector of a parish in the neighbourhood of Canterbury. At the University Mr. Nicholson had had for tutor the celebrated Obadiah Walker, from whom he imbibed principles favourable to Catholicity.

Even whilst he was at College the peculiarity of his religious opinions did not escape observation; but it was not till 1680 that they subjected him to public censure. In a sermon which he preached in that year on the text "Surely there is a reward for the righteous," (Psaln lviii. 11.), the following passage appeared. "In consideration of which eternal punishment, after repentance, Holy Church imposes penances on penitents, not only to satisfy other Christians, but also to appease divine displeasure, and through the all-sufficient satisfaction of Jesus, to escape sovereign judgments by suffering imposed or voluntary austerities, &c." Dr. Wallis who was present immediately communicated his suspicions concerning the preacher's orthodoxy to Dr. Burry, and it was agreed to report him to the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Nicholson was now ordered to produce a copy of the obnoxious sermon. The doctrine which it contained was examined by a body of Professors and Doctors of Divinity. As it was judged to contain heterodox opinions, its author was called upon to make a formal recantation, and on his refusal his name was sent to the Bishops, with a view to his exclusion from all further preferments.

Soon after the accession of James II, Mr. Nicholson



embraced the Catholic Faith. What were the immediate results to him of this event does not appear, but shortly after the revolution he retired to the Continent and took the Carthusian habit in the English monastery of that Order in Nieuport in Flanders. The austerities of the Carthusian Order were soon found to be too great for Mr. Nicholson's constitution, and he quitted the Order about the year 1692. He then returned to England and, after a short stay, embarked for Lisbon in the service of Queen Catharine the Consort of Charles II. After a residence of some years at the Portuguese Court, during which time he formed a close intimacy with the Superiors of the College, Mr. Nicholson employed a considerable portion of his property in the purchase of a country house, vineyard, and other lands, on a spot called Pera, distant about a mile and a half from the southern bank of the Tagus. In this retreat he spent several years, dividing his time between devotion, study, and agricultural pursuits. About the year 1720 he came to the resolution of making over the whole of his property to the College, on condition that his debts, which were considerable, should be paid, and that lodging, food, and an annual income of about twelve pounds should be allowed him for life.

On these conditions he proposed to bestow on the Establishment not only his landed property in Portugal, but the whole of what he held in the funds. Mr. Nicholson died, August 13, 1731, and splendid obsequies were performed for the repose of his soul in the church of the College. In the deed by which he made over his property, there are two clauses not unworthy of notice. One is, that if ever circumstances should render it necessary or expedient for the College to alienate the villa of Pera, the proceeds of the sale should be employed in the purchase of some other country residence: the other clause requires, that a portion of the income which might be derived from the property thus bestowed, should be spent in the education of two students from Mr. Nicholson's native County of Lancashire.

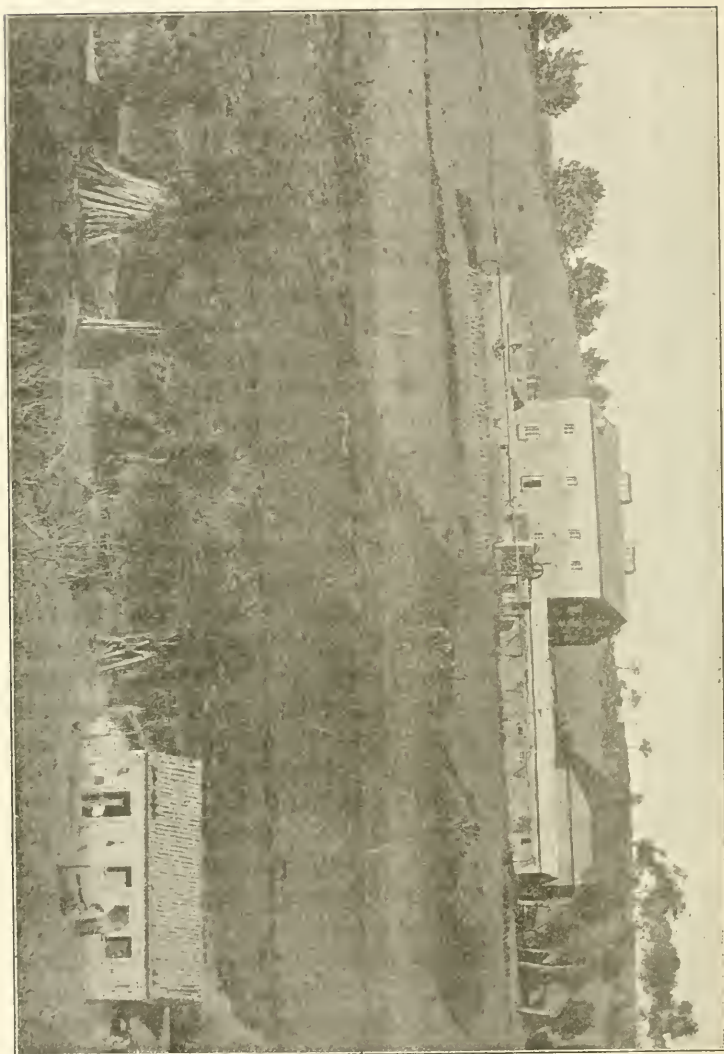
The estate, or as it is called in the Portuguese language

the Quinta, is situated in a part of the country which, from its fertility, has received the name of *Capa Rica* or Rich Cloak. This district forms a kind of peninsula or tongue of land, jutting out towards the west, and lying between the river Tagus on its northern side, and the Atlantic on the south, which here forms the bay so familiar to all Lisbonians, extending from the mouth of the Tagus to Cape Espichel.

The Quinta lies about a mile from the western extremity of this tongue of land, and almost at an equal distance from the Tagus and the Atlantic. The name of *Pera* was given to it from the abundance of pears formerly produced in its neighbourhood. The house was neither handsome large nor commodious, but some twenty years ago it was considerably enlarged by the addition of another story, which was made by the late President, the Right Rev. Monsignor Baines, and at present is large enough to accommodate all the inmates of the College under its roof. On the ground floor it consists of a tolerably large cellar used for the storing of the casks of wine, and remarkable for its coolness, and rooms destined for the accommodation of the *Cazeiro* or Farmer and his workmen. On the first floor there is a good kitchen, a small chapel, and six rooms, one of which is large and serves as a refectory when the Community is there. On the upper story are rooms for the Superiors, and sleeping accommodation for the rest of the establishment. The out-houses consist of a new and neat distillery, a wine cellar, wine press, and stable.

The plainness of the building is amply compensated by the charming scenery which surrounds it. Running east and west, it stands about half-way up the northern slope of a beautiful valley, or rather basin about a mile in diameter, having opposite gently inclined hills of nearly equal height though of no great elevation, extending in a westerly direction as far as the Atlantic whose shores they overhang. The whole valley is clothed from its base to its utmost rim with vineyards interspersed here and there with cornfields. Innumerable white

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cottages are scattered on its gently inclining sides, whilst on the summit of the hills may be seen to the south-west a church and convent now, alas, in ruins and serving the purposes of a barn, which until the suppression of the religious houses was occupied by Friars of the Order of St. Francis. On the south, in front of the Quinta, the scene is varied by hamlets, wind mills, and small plantations of pine trees, whilst on the north and lying behind the Quinta are the two villages of Pera, each with its wind mill. Through the middle of the valley there runs a narrow public road hedged with canes, which give it



. HOUSE FORMERLY OF THE MARQUIS OF VALADA.

the appearance of a brook. At the western extremity beyond the opening where it pierces the hills, and at the distance of about a mile, a part of the Atlantic is discerned, the hollow roar of whose waves beating on the shore is incessantly heard.

Immediately below the Quinta stands the country house, formerly belonging to the Marquis of Valada, which, half concealed behind a tuft of ancient lofty trees, forms a picturesque object, particularly on a summer evening, when as in former times the cattle were let loose to feed on the neighbouring fields. The valley is

cooled during the heats of the summer by the sea breeze which enters at the opening on the west, and the spot is so salubrious that its inhabitants generally arrive at an extreme old age. The lands of the College which consist almost entirely of vineyards lie round the house, extending from the summit of the northern hill, upon which it stands, to the road on the south which runs through the middle of the valley. From time to time as opportunities offered additions of land by purchase have been made to the original property.

Charming as is this spot from its natural beauty, the love of the sons of Lisbon for the Quinta must be sought



LOOKING SOUTH FROM HOUSE.

in the happy days to which they can look back during the "fortnight at Pera," which annually in September, the Community spends there.

The absolute freedom from restraint, which the seclusion of the district in which the Quinta is situated, makes possible, the relaxation of the strict College discipline, the delicious sensation of the "dolce far niente," succeeding to the severe mental strain of preparation for examinations; the soft yet pure and bracing atmosphere

enriched by the breezes borne in from the broad expanse of the Atlantic, of themselves impart a special charm to the two or three weeks which are annually spent there, and which are familiarly known as "Quinta time."

To these must be added the beauty of the landscape with "Its vine clustered hills and its oft rambléd vale," and the numerous points of interest and of surpassing beauty which lie within reach of a pleasant evening stroll.

The mere mention of the ridge of precipitous heights forming here the coast line, and looking out upon the vast Atlantic, will suffice to bring back a host of pleasurable reminiscences to each successive generation of Lisbon



LOOKING SOUTH EAST FROM QUINTA HOUSE.

students. To watch the sturdy fishermen draw in their nets laden with the silvery tribute exacted from the prolific waters, or to wander along the bleak shore and gaze upon the heaving billows as they gradually approach and curving their superb necks, as if impatient of restraint, hurl themselves angrily against the hollow sounding beach, were sources of enjoyment which repeated visits never robbed of their freshness. Here the grander aspects of nature presented themselves to view,



and the mighty ocean could be studied in its ever varying moods.

With this scene will be associated in their minds another much favoured resort, to which the discriminating taste of the inhabitants has given the name of *Bella Vista*, or beautiful view. Here from the summit of the vine-clad hills, which rise well nigh perpendicularly from the bosom of the noble river, there lies spread out to view a picture of surpassing beauty. Far to the right Lisbon may be seen rising stately and beautiful from the very margin of the magnificent Tagus, whilst on the extreme left tower the rugged crags of Cintra crowned by its beautiful convent and palace, and forming a background to the receding tiers of hills, which stretch far away to its base. The centre of the picture is formed by the gently sloping hills of Alcantara, profusely studded with villas, whose brilliant tints blending with the more sober shades of the various coloured soils which form the surface of the undulating country around, combine to produce a scene fairy-like in its loveliness. In the foreground may be seen gracing the banks of the intervening river the picturesque forms of the Castle of Belem, and the beautiful gothic church and convent of the *Jérôimites*, flanked on either side by numerous snow-white villages which impart life and beauty to an exquisite picture.

But the pleasurable memories associated with the "*Quinta time*" will, probably, for the great majority, centre round the delightful sea bathing, for which the proximity of the *Quinta* to the mouth of the river offers every facility. In such a climate as that of Portugal, in which the summer heats usually linger far into September, the delights of sea bathing, at least to English youths, will scarcely admit of exaggeration; and the name of *Portinho*, or Little Port, where this bracing and health giving exercise is each morning indulged in, will ever awaken in Lisbon students the most pleasing recollections.

Apart from the beneficial effects upon health thence



derived, there is also acquired a perfect ease and self-possession in deep water, and an expertness and power in swimming, which is always a permanent advantage to those who possess them, and there are few who having passed their Course in Lisbon, may not, when leaving it, claim to be fairly expert swimmers. The present writer attributes, humanly speaking, the saving of his life to these qualities; when on one occasion having unconsciously ventured upon weak ice it gave way under him, and had it not been for the facility he had acquired of getting into a boat from deep water, the accident might easily have proved fatal.

## CHAPTER VII.

To return from this digression. On the death of Father Jones, Father Manley once more succeeded him in the office of President, which, as related above, on his first appointment he had with such humility and self diffidence resigned.

When after seven years of labour on the Mission he was named by Bishop Petre successor to Father Jones, the Chapter expressed its appreciation of his virtue and high character by electing him, in a general assembly, Archdeacon of the Counties of Essex, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. He arrived at the College on October 13, 1739, and entered on the exercise of his office on the Twenty-eighth of the same month.

This second period of his Presidency was destined to bring to him much trouble, pain and annoyance. For some time previous to the death of Father Jones a spirit of insubordination amongst the students had manifested itself, and though it was occasionally repressed by the energetic measures adopted by him towards offenders, it did not fail to break forth afresh under the mild rule of Father Manley in every form of disobedience, contumacy and insult. No wonder that in his account to his friends, he repeatedly complained of the outrages inflicted on his feelings by those from whom he had reason to expect the most cordial attachment. To add to his perplexities he found the Establishment almost entirely destitute of pecuniary resources, the School of Divinity without a Professor, and no one of his subjects having the capacity or inclination to undertake the office of Vice-President. To supply this last deficiency he made application to the President of Douay who, in compliance with his request, sent to Lisbon Dr. Gerard Barnard, a man of eminent learning

and abilities, who had lately taken degrees in the Sorbonne University. It was, however, particularly unfortunate, that at the time when the spirit which formerly had animated the Community was almost extinct, the internal direction of it should have been entrusted to a stranger. Ignorant of the peculiar mode of discipline, of the feeling and wants of the College, Dr. Barnard certainly did not meet with that success in his administration which might have been expected from his abilities, and the Lisbon Community still continued to reflect a sad but faithful image of the unsightly and half finished structure in which it resided.

Such was the state of the College when, in the year 1755, Father Manley fell among the innumerable victims of one of the most dreadful earthquakes recorded in History. On all Saints Day, about ten o'clock in the morning the hour at which High Mass was to begin, the first shock was felt. The President had just been to Confession and was taking a few turns under the arcade near to the sacristy door. Occupied with his devotions he had not perceived the first concussion, but observing several of the students rushing forward in the direction of the street, he immediately followed to ascertain the cause of so unusual a proceeding. But before he had time to reach the threshold the second shock, still more violent than the first, had commenced. The ground everywhere undulated in the most terrific manner. Twice he fell, and whilst a second time he was attempting to rise a turret, or belfry, which was the only part of the old building which had been left standing when the new one was erected, fell and buried him in its ruins. Such of the Community as had fled into the street, after incurring a thousand dangers from falling houses, at length reached the river in safety, and found means to be conveyed to an English ship, on board of which they were kindly received. Besides the turret just mentioned, the wall of the church, against which stood the High Altar, was thrown down and with it fell in the greater part of the roof of the building. The other parts of the house,

as they were strong and newly erected, withstood the shocks, and none of those who remained within received any serious injury. As for the body of Father Manley, it was extricated with great labour and difficulty three days after, bruised and lifeless.

But a difficulty now occurred how to procure subsistence, in the general calamity and consternation, for so great a number of persons. Besides, who would venture to repose under the walls and dislocated beams of a building which had lately experienced so rude a shock? It is true the edifice stood, but the frequent commotions that succeeded the three great shocks seemed to indicate that another still more dreadful concussion might be expected. In this emergency the resolution was adopted of sending the entire Community to the country residence, or Quinta, on the south side of the Tagus, with the exception of one or two of the Superiors who were to be left in charge of the College. The expedient, however well judged, involved a certain amount of peril. In the midst of the general calamity, a multitude of thieves from all parts of the country were seen prowling amongst the ruins and loading themselves with booty. To prevent the escape of these inhuman plunderers, the Authorities issued an order forbidding any boats to pass to the other side of the river, without having first obtained their express permission. The College fugitives, either ignorant or in their haste to quit the scene of peril and calamity, disregarded the decree and embarked without the necessary permit. The boat which conveyed them was no sooner observed from the land than the alarm was given. The guns, which were kept ready loaded, were directed upon them, and discharge after discharge followed them as they proceeded. A single shot striking the boat would have sent it to the bottom with its living freight, but Providence watched over their preservation. They reached the shore and arrived in safety at Pera. Those who were left in charge of the College, following the example of the other inhabitants, erected tents in the open air at a convenient distance from the walls and

building. One of these tents was set aside as a temporary church, in which leave was obtained to celebrate Mass and perform the other duties of religion.

After some time the Community returned from the country residence, and entered again on the regular duties of the College, but without venturing for the present to reside within its walls. In the meantime many of the poor families of the neighbourhood who had, by the late calamity, been deprived of shelter took possession of the ground apartments, which were arched and strong, of the deserted edifice, and after the lapse of three quarters of a century there existed in the vicinity many a venerable sire who owned for his birthplace the lower corridor of the English College.

After the tragical end of Father Manley, Dr. Barnard, as head Superior, undertook the government of the House, and in the following year, 1756, received the deed of his promotion to the Presidency, becoming thus the thirteenth President. But if before the earthquake, and under the rule of Father Manley, the prospects of the Establishment were anything but cheering; under his successor they were still more gloomy. It has already been hinted that the management of domestic discipline and economy was not the province in which the talents of Dr. Barnard were calculated to shine, and the late calamity had rendered indispensable the incurring of several fresh and heavy monetary obligations.

The Catholics in England, indeed, occasionally came forward with pecuniary assistance in favour of the Establishment, yet even with this addition its means were found barely sufficient to meet the current expenditure of a very limited number of students.

In this emergency recourse was had to the ruinous expedient of borrowing a very considerable sum at a high rate of interest, and the consequence was, that without any signal permanent advantage, a new and oppressive burden was entailed upon the College. In this state of depression affairs continued for the space of twenty years, from 1757 to 1777, when new and brighter prospects

began unexpectedly to open. Low as was the ebb of the fortunes of the College during this period, yet it produced two of Lisbon's most brilliant and devoted sons—John Preston and Jerome Allen, names which deserve to be perpetuated and their memory cherished and honoured by all Lisbonians.

## CHAPTER VIII.

PRESTON was the son of an ironmonger of the City of London, and was born October 28, 1712, of Protestant parents. At an early age he was sent to the Merchant Taylors' School, where he had for his master a clergyman of the Established Church, a person as remarkable for his animosity against Catholics, as for his attachment to the declining Cause of the House of Stewart. In quality of Head Master of the school he possessed the right of nominating two students to the University of Oxford, who were to receive a college education at the expense of the school over which he presided. Among all his pupils, the abilities and application of young Preston eminently pointed him out as the fittest object of his choice. Accordingly when a vacancy occurred, which happened before Preston had completed his Course of Rhetoric, he was one day unexpectedly called aside by his master who, after passing the most flattering encomiums upon his application and talents, concluded by informing him of the resolution he had taken of sending him to the University.

The young man, whose mind had been previously agitated by serious doubts as to the truth of the Protestant faith, respectfully but positively declined the intended favour alleging, in general terms, that conscientious motives prevented him from accepting it.

The master taking for granted that the scruples of Mr. Preston could only relate to the oath of allegiance to the existing dynasty, that was tendered to those entering the University, secretly exulted to find so exact a resemblance between the political opinions of his pupil and his own. He lamented, indeed, that the path to dignities and preferment should be thus unjustly closed against him, but at the same time warmly applauded his firmness in



adhering to principle. After this event, Preston lost no time in prosecuting his religious enquiries, and having found means to be introduced to several Catholic priests, he stated to them his doubts, which were all satisfactorily solved and, after being fully instructed, he was admitted a member of the Catholic Church.

His conversion could not be long kept a secret, it soon became known to his master, and the consequence was that he was at once, and for ever, excluded from his house and society. He was then, in 1730, about eighteen years of age. Deserted thus by his patron and but ill-assisted by his friends, he found himself in the necessity of soliciting employment for his support. After many unsuccessful applications, he was at length received into Mr. Boyer's printing office, in quality of director of the Greek press, an occupation for which his proficiency in that language eminently qualified him. Here he continued for two years, receiving for his labour a considerable stipend. At the end of this period, feeling himself called to the ecclesiastical state, he consulted some of his clerical friends, and through the influence of the College Agent in London, was at length sent to Lisbon, where he arrived October 21, 1732, and where he remained until his death in 1780.

On entering the College Preston no longer considered himself master of his time, or the application of his talents; the good of the Mission and the will of his Superiors became the sole end of his conduct. Ever ready at his post where the necessities of the College seemed to require his exertions, he thought no labour too great which had for its ultimate object the advantage of religion and the conversion of souls. At his first arrival, and whilst engaged in the study of Philosophy and Theology, he undertook the duties of Classical Professor for which his previous training admirably fitted him. Soon after his promotion to the priesthood, in 1736, he commenced his first course of lectures on Philosophy, and at the same time undertook the office of Procurator. Without entering into the details of the

various labours and researches in the different branches of science in which from this period Preston was engaged, it will suffice to state that during the long period of his residence in the College he never refused any labour, nor shrunk from any occupation in which his talents could be employed with advantage. Of his ability in all the branches of Philosophy, the works which he has left in manuscript are incontestible proofs, and could they have been issued from the press, would have, undoubtedly, widely spread his reputation in the world at large. He was one of the first who, in spite of great opposition, introduced the Newtonian Philosophy into Portugal, and the treatise which he has left on the subject, though intended merely as an elementary course for his own scholars, shows him to have been well acquainted with the subject. Though he often, and for a long time together, discharged the laborious part of the duties of President and Vice-President, such was his characteristic aversion to honour and dignity, that he could never be induced to accept either of those offices. The Annals of the College allude with particular praise to the manner in which he discharged the duties of the Procuratorship which, owing to the financial difficulties to which reference has been made, must have been of the most harassing nature. This office he held for upwards of sixteen years. It might be supposed that amidst so many and so deversified occupations, Preston had little leisure for Missionary duties, but besides attending to the spiritual concerns of the Community he was instrumental in the conversion of many Protestants to the Catholic Faith.

The fatal earthquake of 1755, the financial difficulties of the College, and the insubordinate spirit which had crept in among the students, offered a wide field for the exertions of all interested in the stability of the Establishment. As for Preston, in proportion as the wants of the College increased, his efforts and affection for it seemed to redouble. His talents and virtues caused him to be universally esteemed and beloved. The Portuguese

nobility assiduously cultivated his acquaintance, and the King not unfrequently testified his regard for him, both by admitting him to private audience, and by large contributions towards those objects, in favour of which he appealed. The following anecdote will illustrate the esteem in which he was held by Carvalho the celebrated Prime Minister of Joseph I. On an occasion in which that Minister was engaged in a contest of some moment, after putting forward the various arguments which suggested themselves to his mind, in proof of the matter at issue, he wound up by saying: "and this is the opinion of the great Preston."

He was never known to abuse, in favour of any unworthy object, the influence which his familiarity with the great enabled him to exercise, and though permitted free access to the royal presence, he never presented a petition which was not directed to some religious or charitable end. In the year 1775, Preston was appointed preceptor to the young Prince of Brazil, an honour which he could be induced to accept only from the persuasion that he might thereby be the better enabled to promote the interests of his beloved College. This position of honour, however, he held only for a short time. Soon after his nomination he was struck with a fit of paralysis which, being repeated, carried him off on February 8, 1780. He was interred in the College Church, and the following epitaph is inscribed on his tomb.

Hic jacet quod mortale fuit  
 Joannis Preston sacerdotis  
 Viri simplicis ac timentis Deum  
 Is in omni litterarum genere versatus  
 Acri judicio varia in hoc Collegio  
 Munia obeundo  
 Non sibi sed aliis vixit:  
 Instituendo regio Principi electus  
 Munus honorificum  
 Diu exequi non potuit

Paralysi correptus

Flebilis omnibus

Ob: Ætat : An. LXVIII.

Obit : MDCCLXXX. VI. Id. Feb.

R. I. P.

Socii mœr. pos :

The preceding account clearly indicates the leading features of Preston's character. He was one of the few who, with eminent talents, have been found to unite the most profound humility. Courted by the learned and respected by the great, he seemed to possess no ambition but to hold the subordinate station of Professor in the College to whose welfare he dedicated his talents and labours. His temper was mild, and his conduct regulated with such uniform moderation, good sense and benevolence, that not a single word of anger or impatience was ever known to have fallen from his lips. His piety was great, yet without ostentation, and it seemed his only wish to pass through life, unknown and unregarded by men. He was remarkable for a strong memory, a clear understanding and a sound judgment. Hence the extensive knowledge which he possessed was always at his command, and so methodically was it arranged, that he declared, that were he immured without access to a single book, he could put down on every subject which he had studied, a regularly digested system.

After all perhaps the best encomium which could be passed on him is that with which the Annals of the College conclude the account of his labours. "Vir summæ doctrinæ, famâ commendabilis, simplex et rectus ac timens Deum."

Father Jerome Allen, the contemporary and life-long friend of Dr. Preston, was born in London, in the year 1730. His father was a Portuguese named Antony Gomez who, at the time of the birth of his son, was attached to the Portuguese Embassy in London. His mother, Mary Allen, was born in London and, as Father

Allen would jocosely observe, within the sound of Bow Bells, a circumstance on which he not a little prided himself, maintaining that from her he had learned the most correct pronunciation of the English language which those only are said to speak with a perfect accent who are born within the sound of the bells of Bow Church, to whom strictly belongs the vulgar name of "Cockney."

He was admitted into the College in the year 1744, at the age of fourteen. Here he showed early signs of those abilities, quickness of apprehension, and accuracy of judgment which afterwards distinguished him. He had the good fortune to have for his instructors during his studies Dr. Gerard Barnard and Preston, both men of distinguished erudition. This advantage was to Allen, at a later period, a frequent subject of self-congratulation, and to it he humbly attributed all the brilliant success with which his literary exertions were uniformly attended. His studies were interrupted for a short time by the terrible earthquake of 1755. Soon after he was ordained priest, and said his first Mass in a tent which, in consequence of the damage sustained by the College Church in the recent calamity, had been erected in the garden for the purposes of divine worship.

Having finished his Course of Studies, Father Allen, though not appointed to any particular office, was elected into the body of Superiors. The Council was moved to this choice as well by the consideration of his singular talents, as on account of the influence which he, even then, possessed amongst the first personages of the country. Of Portuguese extraction and having spent his childhood under the eye of the Portuguese Ambassador the Conde de S. Lourenço, he had from the time of his first entrance into the College received much attention from the family of that nobleman and its numerous connections, and during his studies he had occasionally been permitted to spend his vacations among them. His pleasant manners, cheerful disposition, readiness of wit, and fluency of expression made him a great favourite in

the circles of the nobility. This intimacy, however, never caused him to forget the dignity becoming his character, nor to deviate in his conduct from what was strictly ecclesiastical. By persistently pursuing this line of conduct, he continued to the end to enjoy equally their respect and cordial good will.

During the administration of the notorious Marquis of Pombal, this intimacy with the nobility exposed him to considerable danger, as some of the families with whom he was on the closest terms of friendship, were singled out by the Minister as special objects of persecution. To avoid risk the Superiors thought it advisable that he should leave the country for a time, and he accordingly started for the English Mission, and arrived in London about the middle of the year 1774.

For some time previous to this, Allen had begun to be affected with religious scrupulosity, which at one period seemed to threaten his reason, so much so that it was found necessary to oblige him to lay aside all serious occupation and to spend a considerable time in the country. He retired to Serpa in Alentejo, with the family of Mello Breyners, who possessed considerable property in that locality, and remained there nearly a year, deriving a decided improvement to his health. Whilst on the Mission in London, he distinguished himself so much by his preaching, that he was strongly urged to publish his sermons. He was also greatly admired as a Reader, and he used to relate to his scholars an incident illustrative of the great importance of a good education. One Sunday, after Vespers, a servant maid requested to see him, and on being introduced made him a low courtesy and then presented him with a shilling, saying "that she could not refrain from offering him that trifle, as a token of the extreme delight she had often received from his reading."

On the Mission he greatly endeared himself to Bishop Challoner, who in intimate conversation usually gave him the familiar appellation of "Friend Allen," though the venerable prelate did not fail on occasions to remind him



of his defects, especially of his loquaciousness. He himself was far from being blind to this defect, and many times he related the following anecdote.

One day after a dinner at which Dr. Challoner was present, and a select party of priests, and during which Father Allen had in a great measure engrossed the conversation, the Bishop just as he was taking leave tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Friend Allen, in multiloquio non deerit peccatum."

From London he went to the seat of Lord Dillon, where, however, he did not remain long. Indeed Bishop Challoner soon perceived that the difficulties arising from his religious scrupulosity, rendered the performance of Missionary duty too severe a task. He, therefore, kindly recommended him to the Superiors of Douay College to be received and treated by them as a guest, till circumstances should permit him to return to Lisbon. At Douay, Allen did not remain inactive. His literary reputation which had preceded him induced several young men to apply to him for instruction in that department of education, and this led to the establishment in the College, with the full consent of the President, of a kind of Academy in which, in vacant hours, he gave lectures on Rhetoric to several who afterwards became highly distinguished members of the Mission.

In 1777 took place the death of Joseph I, King of Portugal, which event was immediately followed by the fall of the Marquis of Pombal, and a total change of measures in the Government. The prisons were opened, and some of Allen's principal friends were suddenly transferred from a state of danger and disgrace, to the first offices of trust and dignity in the Kingdom. On this the Superiors of the College immediately invited him to return, desiring him, however, previously to use his influence with Dr. Challoner in order to obtain some succour towards raising the College from the deplorable state of poverty and debt in which it had so long lain. The earnest appeal he made on this occasion, joined to the great personal esteem entertained for him, induced





THE REV. FATHER ALLEN.



his Lordship to make very considerable advances of money in favour of the College. He at the same time induced the Bishop to give his consent to a change of President, for though he entertained the greatest respect and esteem for Dr. Gerard Barnard, and considered him entitled to the eternal gratitude of the College for the services he had rendered, yet in its present circumstances he saw that a President possessing business qualifications was imperatively needed, rather than one eminent, as was Dr. Barnard, for his literary and intellectual acquirements.

The person selected by Bishop Challoner for the Presidency was the Rev. James Barnard, who arrived in Lisbon prior to Allen's return. The rapid improvements and almost entire reconstruction of the edifice which followed, were in a great measure brought about by Allen's exertions. On his return to the College his acquaintance was more than ever sought after. Peter III, husband of the reigning Queen, bestowed on him particular marks of favour. He often admitted him to his private apartments and took great delight in his conversation.

At the public Theses in Philosophy and Theology which were occasionally held in presence of the Court, Allen sometimes stood forth as one of the disputants, and whenever this was the case, he was ever received with applause.

On one occasion of a public disputation, though not held in the presence of the Court, the Thesis to be defended had, as was the custom, been distributed among the various religious houses of Lisbon, each of which generally sent two of its ablest members. On this occasion the College had been omitted in the distribution on the ground, as was stated by the Professor, "that it was too insignificant for notice." This remark reached, accidentally, the ears of the President who, jealous of the honour of Alma Mater, instructed Allen to enter as one of the disputants. Accordingly on the day appointed, he repaired to the place of disputation with his friend

Dr. Preston. As soon as the Professor, after going through the usual routine of proofs and formalities, had invited all present who were not satisfied with his reasons to produce their objections, Allen stood forward. At once the eyes of the whole assembly were fixed upon him with the deepest attention, while he commenced his attack upon the Thesis. Tradition which has preserved this anecdote, does not say what was the subject of the dispute, but it relates that the Professor found himself so beset with difficulties, so pressed and straitened by the logic of his adversary, that the only answer he was able to give was "Mentiris," or the "lie direct." No sooner had the word passed his lips than Allen bowed to the Professor and assembly and, accompanied by his friend, retired. This incident forms the subject of one of the verses of the College Song.

Here Preston, immortal, fair Wisdom's fond son,  
Commenced the bright course which so nobly was run;  
Here Allen, invincible, learned to defy  
Every weapon of logic except "Sir, you lie."

Soon after the invention of balloons by Mongolfier in 1782, an attempt in the same direction was made by the Professor of Philosophy at the Royal convent of Mafra. The balloon had been constructed on a large and expensive scale, the day was fixed for the ascent, and the Court and an immense concourse of spectators from the Capital had assembled at the place. To the indescribable mortification of the artist, the balloon was found too heavy and refused to rise from the earth. In consequence of this failure, Father Allen was strongly urged to make a trial, and with some reluctance he consented. The projectors spared no expense in the construction of the balloon. It was a Mongolfier inflated by burning within it oat straw, and the inflation continued by inflamed spirits of wine. The aeronaut was an immense baboon dressed in the habit of a sailor, a most mischievous creature, which in punishment of his misdeeds had been

condemned to make this perilous voyage. He was chained in the boat, but contrived to loosen the chain, jumped out and was drowned in the Tagus. The balloon answered Allen's most sanguine expectations. It ascended magnificently from the verandah of the Count of Obidas in the direction of the Tagus. This was the first balloon ever seen in Portugal.

Somewhat prior to this period, his friend the Marquis of Ponte de Lima nominated him to a benefice in the Province of the Minho near Ponte de Lima, of the value of fifty pounds a year. As the care of souls was attached to it, on account of his scrupulosity he obtained the sanction of the Marquis to employ a substitute. About the same time, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the Royal Family, he was assigned a pension as Pen Maker to the Court. The remarkable elegance and beauty of his handwriting may have first suggested the appointment, but the office was by no means a sinecure, for till the departure of the Royal Family, it was he who made all the pens used by its members. By means of these pensions Allen was enabled, during the remainder of his life, to procure for himself whatever little extras he required, and for considerable periods to support himself without being a burthen to the College.

About the year 1792 he undertook the lowest class of Syntax. Later he took charge of a large class of more advanced Humanists, whom he conducted through the Courses of Poetry, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. Father Allen acted towards his scholars more like a friend than a master, and he strove to contribute, by every means in his power, not only to their improvement, but even to their comforts and amusements. After he had finished the Course of Philosophy, he never held any official situation in the College, though he was always considered as one of the Superiors and, as such, was always admitted to the Councils of the House. With a view to the erection of the College Observatory, a project which he had much at heart, he visited England for a few months in 1794, but without meeting with much encouragement.

The work was commenced on his return, and was continued with more or less activity till the French invasion, when it was interrupted and has not since been resumed.

From this period till his death, the College continued to be his principal place of residence, though he occasionally, and for considerable periods, lived at one or other of the houses of his numerous friends. Fearing to become in any way burdensome to the Mission, even in his old age, and apprehensive lest his pensions, after the deductions made from them by the heavy war taxes, should prove inadequate to his full maintenance, he was induced in the year 1810, at the pressing instance of Sir Charles Stewart the British Ambassador, to undertake the superintendence of the education of the two sons of the Marquis of Fronteira at the seat of that family at *Convalescenza* near Lisbon.

The destitute condition of these two noblemen, whose father was dead and whose mother had become insane, was the motive of Sir Charles Stewart in applying to Father Allen, as it was also that which principally determined the latter to undertake the charge. In it he continued till 1814, and though he had attained the advanced age of eighty-two when he undertook this employment, such was still the vigour of his mind, that not content with merely superintending the education of the youths, he himself gave them daily lessons in such branches of knowledge as their age admitted. Having in consequence of certain arrangements in the family discontinued his instruction of the young noblemen, he returned to the College, where he continued to enjoy his usual health and vigour of mind.

In the following January, 1815, having caught a heavy cold, a species of complaint from which he had very seldom suffered, and refusing medical aid from the conviction that he could be as usual his own doctor, he became, in a few days, so ill as to make it evident that his end was approaching. This intelligence being announced to him, he did not manifest the least perturbation but to use his own expression, recorded in the

epitaph which he had composed for Doctor Barnard: "Mortem tanquam præstitutum iter tranquillus aspexit."

When the moment came in which he was to receive the last Sacraments, he would by no means consent to receive them in bed. Rising, therefore, and with the assistance of the Infirmarian clothing himself in his full College dress and putting on a surplice and stole, he fell on his knees, and in that posture most humbly and devoutly received his Saviour. He expired about four hours afterwards without a struggle, appearing during his last sickness never to have been in the slightest degree troubled by his habitual scruples. He was buried the next day in the College Church, where the following epitaph, drawn up by Dr. Buckley, is inscribed on his tomb:

Hic jacet  
Hieronymus Allen,  
Huj. Coll. Alum. et Presbyter  
Litt: Human: et Philos:  
Per plures annos  
Professor Eximius  
Amicis deditus cunctisque benevolus  
Ingen. acumen: ac morum candore  
Regis et Nobilium amicitiam  
Sibi conciliavit  
Quorum ope egenos tutatus est  
Reditusque Collegii auxit  
Anno MDCCCXV.  
R. I. P.

Though of a timid conscience he was possessed of great natural intrepidity. This he manifested on the occasion of the great earthquake of 1755 when, with the utmost calmness, during the successive shocks, he went to the College Church, a portion of which had already fallen, in search of his sister whom he knew to be there, quietly leading her out of the danger of being buried under the ruins of the tottering edifice. On the occasions



of the other earthquakes which happened in considerable numbers during his long life, he made it a rule from which he never deviated, to throw himself on his knees at the first symptom of the convulsion and to repeat, leisurely, the Lord's Prayer, before he betook himself to a place of greater security.

An incident which happened during the occupation of the College by the French, was quite in keeping with this trait of his character. On one occasion at a banquet to which the French officers had invited the Superiors, a lieutenant forgetting the consideration due to the guests, rose to propose the health of the Emperor Napoleon, and called upon the Englishmen to honour the toast. This, at first, Allen declined to do, upon which the lieutenant observed, "that he had not much reason to respect a country which had driven them forth to a foreign land." "Let it be so," rejoined Allen, "yet George the Third is our lawful King. I will drink your Emperor's health on condition that you drink George the Third's." All laughed heartily at the suggestion, there was much clapping of hands and the King's and Emperor's healths were drunk. Thus the whole passed off as a joke, which otherwise might have had serious results. The memory of this incident is perpetuated in the following verse of the College Song :

Nor forget we when "Vive l'Empereur" was the toast.  
 How the Briton, undaunted, defied the proud boast :  
 How gallant the spirit that feared not to fling  
 In the teeth of the Frenchman his "God save the King."

The distinguishing feature, however, of Allen's character was an unbending love of truth, which no respect of persons nor hope of advantage could ever prevent him from declaring. This he frequently carried to excess, allowing nothing either false or even doubtful which might be advanced to go uncontradicted or unchallenged. He, however, always observed the greatest good humour in his disputes, and the charm of his conversation was

universally sought and admired. He was loved and respected by all, and his Charity towards his neighbour was ever most exemplary. He cautiously abstained from the least word which could affect the reputation of others, and if in the warmth of a discussion a harsh expression escaped him, he was sure to ask pardon of the aggrieved party however much his inferior, before he retired to rest.

To return to the narrative. After twenty-one years of office Dr. Barnard, at the request of Bishop Challoner, resigned the Presidency in 1776, and was succeeded by Father James Barnard. Finding the character of his successor uncongenial, Dr. Barnard retired to the village of Nossa Senhora de Monte on a pension allowed him by the College, where he remained until the departure of the Rev. James Barnard on to the Mission. Father Fryer, the succeeding President, kindly readmitted him into the College, and until his death, in 1783, treated him with the utmost consideration.

James Barnard was born in London in the year 1733, and was educated a Protestant. At an early age he was sent to Seville, and was employed for some time in a mercantile house in that city. Whilst in this situation he became convinced of the truth of the Catholic Religion, and was in the most public manner received into the Church. Soon after feeling a strong inclination to the ecclesiastical state, he asked and obtained admission into the English College in the same city, and was promoted to the priesthood. In the year 1758 he left Seville, for what reason it does not appear, and was received into Lisbon College, where he twice defended public Theses. Having finished his studies, he was sent on the English Mission in 1761, and continued to labour in the London District till his nomination to the Presidency in 1776. His knowledge of business and characteristic love of order, rendered him at this moment an invaluable acquisition to the College. The earthquake and various other causes, had contributed to throw the archives and the affairs of the House into a state of almost inextricable

confusion. A loose and vicious system of keeping accounts had been adopted, and innumerable abuses in the domestic economy had begun to be authorized by prescription. To remedy all these evils Father Barnard assiduously devoted himself to a complete revision of the affairs of the College, from the time of its foundation. With infinite toil and unabating industry, he examined every document, caused many of the most important ones which through time or accident were in danger of becoming illegible to be recopied, and by redeeming the archives from the confusion in which they had so long lain, went far to repair the evil consequences of the negligence of his predecessors. He also introduced a regular mercantile method of keeping accounts, and strenuously enforced the observance of discipline in every department. While thus employed, Preston and Allen, as we have seen from the preceding short sketches of their lives, were making successful efforts to increase the pecuniary resources of the College, and to improve and enlarge the building. From the time of the great earthquake until the period at which we have arrived, the portion of the edifice which had suffered from that calamity still lay in ruins, and the rest was in the imperfect state in which it had been left by the President, Father Jones. The house in most parts rose only to the height of one story; the ground floor had never been flagged, and the corridor above still continued with no better ceiling than the tiles and rafters.

By the exertions of the two above mentioned, the ruined parts of the edifice were now restored, the whole building put in a state of good repair, and a comfortable residence provided for twenty-five students and the usual number of Superiors. This improvement was effected between the years 1777 and 1780, and it was on this occasion, as previously stated, that the venerable Dr. Challoner materially contributed to its renovation by a large pecuniary remittance. This venerable Bishop had always expressed the greatest interest in the welfare of Lisbon College, which possibly was quickened by the

remembrance that, under God, he owed the grace of conversion to the Faith to Father John Gother one of Lisbon's sons.

In the year 1782, Father James Barnard, who was the fourteenth President, resigned his office and was succeeded by Rev. William Fryer. Coming to London he succeeded the Rev. Father Bolton in the spiritual charge of the school at Brook Green, and also was appointed the Vicar-General of the London District, in which office he died September 12, 1803, aged seventy. His Works were :

1. *The Life of the Venerable and Right Rev. Richard Challoner, Bishop of Debra and Vicar Apostolic.*

2. *A Catechism, or Collection of some points of Christian Faith and Morality—composed in verse. To which is added, an Invitation to a Method of making a Spiritual Retreat.*

The Rev. William Fryer was born of an ancient gentleman's family in Somersetshire, and when grown up was sent to Douay, where he completed his studies, but on account of the infirm state of his health, he did not receive the Order of Priesthood till after his return to England, when it was conferred upon him by the hands of Bishop Challoner. Soon after, on occasion of the Suppression of the Jesuits in Spain, the English Colleges of Madrid, Seville and Valladolid, were restored to the Secular Clergy, and Dr. Challoner, having united them into one Seminary, fixed it at Valladolid, appointed Dr. Perry, Graduate of the Sorbonne, the first Superior and, at the same time, nominated Father Fryer Vice-President. In this situation he continued for twelve years, at the end of which period he was advised to take a journey to Paris, for the purpose of undergoing a surgical operation for a disorder which had appeared in his jaw. The operation proving successful, he soon after proceeded to London, and was immediately nominated President of the Lisbon Establishment, where he arrived in the year 1782, accompanied by the Rev. James Crosby who had completed his studies under him, and whom he destined

for the Vice-Presidency and Professorship of Philosophy.

In 1795 Father James Buckley was elected Superior and appointed Professor of Philosophy, and at the same time the Rev. James Denmet became Procurator. Mr. Benjamin Smith a classmate of the two former, whose remarkable gifts had strongly recommended him to Father Fryer, had been long before destined by him to the office of Superior to the College. He was, however, unexpectedly seized with an illness which, after some months, ended in death. A remarkable incident associated with his death is worthy of record.

From his boyhood whilst at Sedgley Park, he was remarkable for piety and an intense concentration of his mind upon God in prayer. At College he endeared himself to his companions and Superiors by his humility, exact observance of the Rules, and fervour of devotion. Almost to the end of his studies he had enjoyed good health, but in 1795 he was suddenly seized with a fainting fit which proved to be the commencement of his last illness. In spite of every attention he gradually grew worse, but during all his sufferings ever manifested marks of a wonderful love of God. When all hope of his recovery had ceased, one day, October 18, a certain Sister Barbara, a member of the Bridgettine English Community of nuns, then existing in Lisbon, was earnestly praying for him, and suddenly seemed to see an altar upon which a candle was burning, and at the side of which stood an angel who, turning towards her, said "Tomorrow at nine o'clock in the evening this light shall be extinguished," when he had uttered these words the whole vision vanished. The Sister begging of God that He would deign to explain the meaning of what she had seen, it was made known to her that the burning light represented Benjamin Smith, and that at the hour indicated he would pass out of this world. This was communicated by letter to the Rev. M. Corbishley who was the nun's confessor, and by him to the other Superiors. The prophecy was verified by the event. On the following day, about six in the evening the agony com-

menced, and his sorrowing companions were summoned to assist him by their prayers. As soon as they had assembled in his chamber he addressed to them in his usual clear and earnest voice, these words " Pray for me, my friends, for I am about to plunge into the gulf of eternity." He suffered greatly during the two following hours; retaining, however, complete consciousness, and frequently repeating the sweet names of Jesus and Mary. At nine o'clock he suddenly raised his eyes to heaven, a smile as if some pleasant vision had been presented to him passed over his countenance, and he peacefully expired. Even in death his countenance was most beautiful, and his compressed lips still retained the pleasing smile. To return from this digression.

This same year, 1795, the Rev. Samuel Corbishley who, since 1790, had held the office of Procurator, became Vice-President and Professor of Theology. Father James Buckley was appointed Professor of Philosophy and the Rev. Wm. Victor Fryer, Classical Master. The latter, however, in the following year, 1796, went on to the Mission, Father Dennet succeeding him, and the Procuratorship was entrusted to the Rev. Edmund Winstanley, at that time a deacon and having completed his third year of Theology. In 1798 Father Dennet was sent on to the Mission, and was succeeded as Teacher of Classics by the Rev. Thomas Hurst who was in deacon's Orders, but had not completed his fourth year of Theology. The staff of Professors as thus constituted, continued until May, 1801, when Father James Buckley voluntarily resigned and went on to the Mission, leaving as Superiors in the House the President, Father Fryer, who taught Theology; Edmund Winstanley, Procurator; and Thomas Hurst, the Classical Professor.

The President was desirous of availing himself of the remarkable talents of the Rev. James Yorke Bramston who had been ordained priest two years before, and whom he considered well fitted to occupy the Chair of Theology. To this, however, the other Superiors, supported secretly by Father Allen, were opposed, as they



considered him much more fitted for Missionary work than for the duties of the College. Their reasons were, that during his Course he had never attended the schools, and consequently was unacquainted with the scholastic method adopted in the College; he had never been subjected to the discipline of the House, and indeed had always been treated as a guest, rather than a student, and they feared he might thus entirely alter the method and spirit of the House.

Finding that he could not overcome the opposition of the Superiors, the President had recourse to the Protector, by whose supreme authority he hoped to have made him Superior. In this, however, he failed, and accordingly in this year, 1801, Bramston departed for the Mission.

“DR. BRAMSTON.—John Yorke Bramston, born in March, 1753, was originally a Protestant and a lawyer. After his conversion he went to the College at Lisbon, where he supported himself, at his own cost, for eight years and studied Theology. Returning to England he served the Mission first in the Midland District, and afterwards in London. In 1802, he was one of the priests at St. George's-in-the-Fields, Southwark. Bishop Poynter made him his Vicar General, and in 1812 he accompanied the Bishop to Durham, where he was employed as Theologian and Counsellor to Bishop William Gibson, the Senior Vicar-Apostolic, at the Synodal Meeting of the Bishops held there in that year.

“Bishop Poynter took him with him to Rome in 1814, and on April 5, 1815, being then in Genoa, he applied to the Pope to give him Dr. Bramston as his Coadjutor, and in support of his request, adduced the testimony in Bramston's favour of Bishops Gibson, Collingridge and Smith, and of the two Scotch Vicars-Apostolic, Bishops Cameron and Chisholm.

“They commend Dr. Bramston as a man who merited the Episcopal dignity, not only by his knowledge, piety, and zeal for religion, but also by his singular acquaint-





DR. JOHN YORKE BRAMSTON.



ance with public affairs in England, and by his experience and skill in business, and the excellent reputation he bore amongst all ranks of people. His general knowledge of men and manners, and of the laws and customs of the country, rendered him peculiarly fitted to conduct the affairs of the Catholics in those times especially.

"He was recommended also by the London Clergy and by the immense flock in London, of which he had the charge for over thirteen years, 'which loved him for zeal, prudence, and most tender charity.' He was esteemed by his old Protestant friends and by those who knew him from his infancy. He had lost much temporal prosperity by his conversion to Catholicism.

"On the 27th of November, 1827, Dr. Bramston wrote to Dr. Gradwell, at that time Rector of the English College in Rome, announcing the death of Dr. Poynter his predecessor, and takes occasion also to mention that he himself was in his seventy-fourth year, in the March past, and to tell Dr. Gradwell not to be surprised if he were soon to apply for a Coadjutor. He said he had in his mind for that office the Abbé Griffiths, Rector of St. Edmund's Seminary, and the Rev. M. Kimball of Moorfields.

"On the 19th of May, 1828, Propaganda elected Robert Gradwell to be Coadjutor to Dr. Bramston, with the right of succession. Dr. Gradwell was consecrated, June 24, 1828, and on the 31st of August, 1828, he wrote to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, saying 'I arrived in London on Saturday last and received a most kindly welcome from Bishop Bramston who, although almost always sick in body, is yet vigorous in mind.'

"Bishop Bramston, on the 25th of March, 1829, assisted by the Right Rev. Thomas Weld, Bishop of Amycla, and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Upper Canada, and by Bishop Gradwell, consecrated Daniel McDonnell, to be Bishop of Olympus, *in partibus*, and Vicar-Apostolic in Trinidad, and other Islands; and again on the 5th of February, 1832, with the assistance of Bishops Baines and Gradwell, he consecrated William Placid Morris, the

newly-appointed Visitator Apostolicus, for the Island of Mauritius.

" Dr. Bramston survived his Coadjutor, Dr. Gradwell, who died March 15th, 1833; but himself died on July 11, 1836, at 35, Golden Square, London, aged eighty-three, and was buried on the 27th of July, in the clergy vault in the Moorfields Chapel. Bishop Griffiths, his successor, officiated at his obsequies."

By the departure of Father Buckley, as above stated, in May, 1801, the Chair of Philosophy was left vacant, and though Father Allen offered himself for the office, the President who resented his opposition in the affair of Father Bramston, declined to accept the offer and did not feel justified in imposing it on any of the Superiors, and thus at the opening of the schools in September the Philosophers were without a Professor. Father Winstanley, to obviate the difficulty, proffered to combine with the Procuratorship which he held, the duties of Professor of Philosophy, an arrangement which lasted during the two following years. In 1803, Father Corbishley, who had given offence to the Superiors by his conduct in a matter which, as it had no connection with the College, need not be further noticed, was sent on to the Mission, and the President proposed that the Rev. Peter Wilcock, to whom he was much attached, should be made Professor of Classics and General Prefect. To this the other Superiors readily agreed, and Winstanley became Professor of Theology resigning the Procuratorship into the hands of Father Thomas Hurst. The concord amongst the Superiors which the Bramston affair had broken was restored, and the affairs in the College proceeded peacefully.

Under the guidance of Father Fryer, the improvements in discipline and general domestic economy commenced by his predecessor, James Barnard, were vigorously

\* The above account of Dr. Bramston is taken from *Annals of the Catholic Hierarchy*.—MAZIERE BRADY.

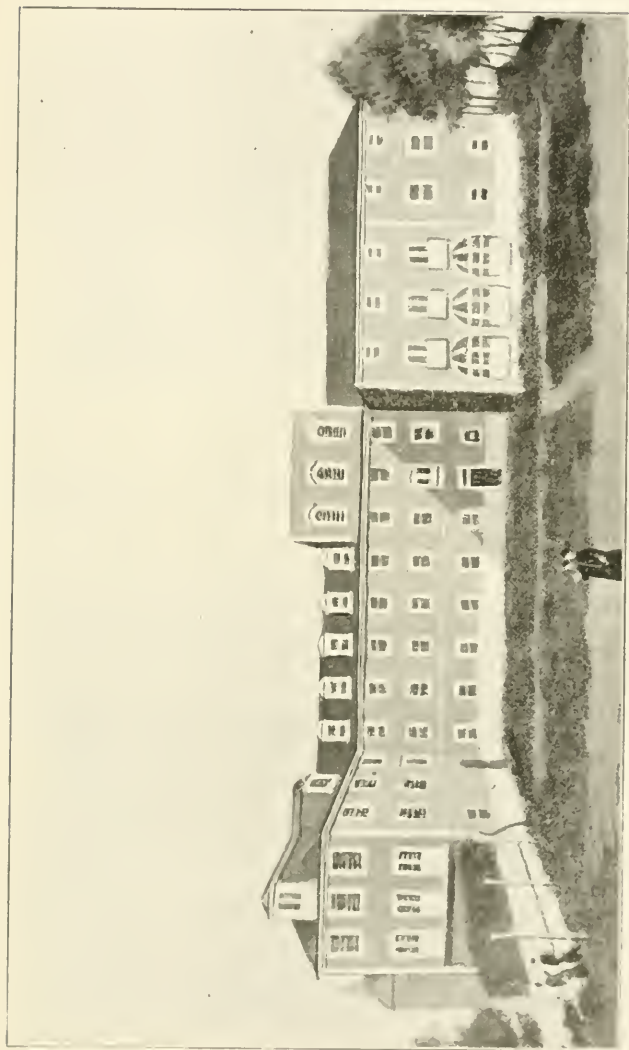
prosecuted and carried into full effect. Such of the inmates as were judged unqualified for the ecclesiastical state were dismissed, and several fresh batches of students brought over from England. The effect of these measures soon began to be felt on the Mission. A succession of laborious and genuinely virtuous ecclesiastics was supplied from Lisbon, whose learning and piety continued to reflect honour on the Seminary in which they had been reared.

## CHAPTER IX.

TOWARDS the close of the eighteenth century, the College at Douay, and most of the other Continental establishments, having been swallowed up in the vortex of the French Revolution, the Superiors resolved to make every exertion to enlarge the house in Lisbon entrusted to their care, with the view to counteract, in part at least, the evils which might accrue to Catholicity from the suppression of the parent foundation. Divine Providence seconded their efforts and enabled them, without having recourse to contributions and entirely at the expense of the Establishment, to give the House the dimensions and form which it at present retains. More than seven thousand pounds were expended in this work, and accommodation was made for forty students as well as Superiors and Masters.

Besides a considerable sum which, by his economy, Father Fryer had been able to save, the funds for the purpose were supplied by the Misericordia of Rio Janeiro. Long prior to this date, a Portuguese in subdeacon's Orders, named John Dionysius d' Azevedo, unconnected with the College it would seem by any ties of friendship, but zealous for the propagation of the Faith in England, by Will constituted the College his heir. Many years, however, before his death he proceeded to Brazil where, whilst suffering from insanity, he put an end to his own life.

The Misericordia of Rio at once took possession of his goods on the plea that his Will was not valid, and there being no other claimant but the College, it was contended that the property should be devoted to public charity.



THE COLLEGE.



On being informed of this the Superiors at once appealed to the law, but owing to the well known dilatoriness of legal proceedings in Portugal, for upwards of fifty years in spite of repeated judgments in its favour, the College had received nothing. At last in 1788, Louis de Vasconcellos, brother of the Marquis of Castello Major, was appointed Viceroy of Brazil, and being most friendly to Father Allen and well disposed towards the College, he readily took up the cause, and by his influence the Misericordia was compelled to refund the money it had received from the sale of the effects of John Dionysius d' Azevedo.

On this occasion was erected what is called "The Observatory." This is an elevated square terrace formed nearly in the centre of the building, and commanding one of the most magnificent views in Europe. The object proposed in its erection was to form an astronomical observatory in the strict sense of the term. It was intended, as soon as the work should be completed, to establish a fund for the support of one of the members of the House, who should be employed exclusively in astronomical studies and observations, and who might communicate with the various Astronomical Societies of Europe. Circumstances, however, which were not foreseen, rendered the design abortive, to the great chagrin of Father Allen the principal projector, who ever after testified his regret and disappointment by terming the Observatory "*Initium dolorum meorum*."

From the terrace thus erected the view is truly magnificent. As it stands in an elevated and central position it presents a complete panorama of the circumjacent city and its environs. On the south the majestic Tagus may be seen winding along from the ocean, bounded on one side by the buildings of the city, and on the other by a line of regularly undulating hills which rise well nigh perpendicularly from its surface. Where these hills gradually slope to the plane, may be seen an immense tract of woodland reaching on the west to the Atlantic, on the east as far as the eye can reach and



VIEW SOUTH.

terminated on the south by the chain of the Arrabida Mountains.



S. EAST VIEW.

The western prospect as seen from the Observatory,

embraces a view of the ocean, of the Bugio fort at the mouth of the river, and a long range of hills which, gradually ascending from the Valley of Alcantara, are enlivened by rows of windmills which, formerly, were incessantly plying. Steam, however, has robbed the



SOUTH WEST VIEW.

view of much of its life, as these mills, with few exceptions, are now unused. On the east the view is more confined, except towards the south, where the woods on the opposite side of the river may be seen extending into the province of Alentejo.



VIEW WEST.

It is confined by the hill on which stands the Castle of St George, and two others each of which is crowned



S. EAST VIEW AND S. GEORGE'S CASTLE

by a church in honour of the Blessed Virgin. On the north the prospect varies, the view embracing a level



VIEW EAST

fertile country diversified by olive groves, vineyards and cornfields, and is terminated by a distant ridge of hills



VIEW NORTH

which form a part of the famous lines of Torres Vedras where, in 1810, Wellington effectually bade defiance to the legions of France.



N. WEST VIEW.

After governing successfully the College for the long period of twenty-three years, Father Fryer died on August 15, 1805, of a scorbutic complaint, under which he had laboured for several years. He was the fifteenth President, and to him belongs the praise of having deserved well of the College. During the last two years prior to his death, his duties regarding the government of the House, owing to ill health, had been performed by the Rev. Peter Wilcock,\* one of the Superiors.

Father Fryer was possessed of good, but not shining, talents; an extraordinary piety was the leading feature in his character and this he incessantly laboured, both by word and example, to instil into those entrusted to his care. He was a strict economist and, notwithstanding the expensive improvements carried on during his administration, he left the funds of the Establishment in a very flourishing condition.

\* Subsequently on his leaving the College for the Mission, Liverpool was the scene of Father Wilcock's labours, and the large Church of St. Antony, in the Scotland Road, is a monument of his zeal and labours.

## CHAPTER X.

ON the death of Father Fryer, the Rev. Edmund Winstanley was called upon, as Senior Superior, to take charge of the House until a successor to the late President should be appointed. The choice fell upon the Rev. James Buckley. Born in London, February 24, 1770, he was admitted into the College in February, 1785. He was gifted with great talents which he displayed throughout his College Course, especially in poetry, in which his compositions were of such beauty and excellence that Father Allen, his master, himself gifted with a most refined taste, expressed his opinion that not even Pope could have struck off more elegant verses in so short a time. As we have seen he had been chosen Superior in 1795, a position which he held until 1801, when, at his own request, he came to England; to return again, however, as President in May, 1806.

In the following year France and Spain having agreed to divide Portugal between them,\* the reigning House of Braganza fled from Lisbon to a refuge in Brazil. On the very day of their departure the French entered Lisbon, and one of their first acts was to incarcerate the persons and confiscate the property of all British subjects who had not anticipated the violence by a timely flight. From these rigorous measures, however, some exception was made in favour of the College and its inmates. At the intercession of the Pope's Nuncio and other influential persons the property of the house though nominally confiscated, was left in the administration of the Superiors, and though both they and the students were declared prisoners of war, they enjoyed the liberty of

\* *History of English People.*—GREEN.





DR. JAMES BUCKLEY.



walking out in the city, and had the second story of the college, and church and garden assigned for their use. The rest of the house was occupied by 280 soldiers all new recruits and twelve veteran officers. The latter though entirely destitute of religion, observed in general the greatest politeness towards all the members of the Community, and carefully restrained the soldiers within the bounds prescribed them, or severely punished the slightest transgression.

Among them however there were some who did not deserve the encomium just passed. One in particular a consequential little lieutenant, took every opportunity to display his importance and once committed himself at table to the utter disregard of all politeness in the manner that has been described in the account of Father Allen.

Another whose character was the reverse of that of the last mentioned, was the caterer and chief cook of the mess, an employment which he had voluntarily undertaken, being much more remarkable for his fondness for good cheer, than for his military spirit. A rather ludicrous scene occurred with respect to this individual in the college kitchen which was common to the soldiers and the Community. One day the cook in the service of the House, who was a sturdy Gallego, happened in some way or other to interfere with the Frenchman's cookery, upon which the latter flew into a passion, uttered an oath, and put his hand on his sword. Antonio, for such was the name of the cook, no way terrified at the menace, instantly grasped a spit and fiercely turning round bade defiance to his enraged antagonist. This was enough to cool the courage of the Frenchman who was glad to extricate himself from his perilous situation by declaring that what he had said and done was merely a joke.

The French continued in the College for nearly nine months, during which time four of the Students with the tacit consent of the Superiors made their escape by night to the English fleet which was cruising off the

port and were conveyed home. The rest remained in the house, and pursued as far as circumstances permitted their usual duties. To the honour of the corps quartered in the College it should be said, that at their departure they scrupulously restored the articles which had been lent them during their stay, the only deficit in the delivery being that of a single sheet.

Scarcely had the rejoicings for the departure of these unwelcome guests ceased in Lisbon, when news arrived that Soult at the head of a fresh army was preparing to reoccupy the Portuguese territory. Prudence now suggested to the Superiors, the necessity of taking measures for the preservation of the College as well as for the safety of the inmates, in case of success on the part of the French. They therefore adopted the resolution of sending the students to England, and with them the library and the more valuable part of the effects, and of forming in the House a temporary Academy for the education of Seculars. Thus it was hoped that not only might the Establishment be preserved, but its means augmented, and by temporarily diverting it, during the continuance of the war, from the great object of its institution, it might at a more favourable conjuncture and with brighter prospects, be again employed in the education of the peaceful members of religion. The result corresponded to the expectations of the Superiors.

The plan and terms of instruction were no sooner made public, than applications for admission poured in from every quarter. The system followed gave general satisfaction, and in a few months the house was found too small for the numbers who solicited admission. Dr. Buckley, the President, undertook the general direction of the schools, assisted by the Revv. Messrs. Colegate and Spain while the spiritual instruction was assigned to the Rev. Thomas Hurst.

In the meantime war continued to desolate the Peninsula, and Lisbon was the grand dépôt of the combined British and Portuguese armies. The heat of the climate

and the hardships of the campaign contributed with the sword in thinning the ranks. Upwards of twenty hospitals were established in different parts of the city, and they were all kept constantly filled by the crowds of sick and wounded that daily poured in from the army. As many of the regiments were almost exclusively composed of Catholics from Ireland, a most laborious and extensive mission was thus created. The task of administering the succours of religion to all these distressed objects was assigned to the Rev. Edmund Winstanley who for this purpose was retained at the College and unremittingly continued to exert himself in the discharge of these severe duties until the close of the war. He was assisted in this charitable work by the Rev. Thomas Hurst, who devoted to the hospitals, or to the making private or public exhortations, whatever time he could spare from his duties in the Academy.

In the year 1813, the Rev. John Paul Colegate who during the past six years had devoted himself to the duties which fell to him in the carrying on of the Academy, died from an attack of European cholera, and he deserves more than a passing mention.

He was born at Faversham in Kent. His parents were members of the Established Church, and in the early years of his life he was directly brought up in the tenets and practice of Protestantism. The occasion of his conversion to the Catholic Faith was remarkable. During the course of his education which was carried on under his father's roof, he had for a Master in the French tongue, one of the numerous emigrant clergy, who about this period, flying from the horrors of the Revolution, found hospitality in England. The talents and virtue of his Preceptor struck young Colegate with admiration, and lamenting to see so much worth obscured by the gross delusions of Popery, he resolved to attempt his conversion.

Accordingly one day when the good priest was not at all expecting an attack on his faith, his scholar led him into the garden where, instead of repeating his task, he

opened a conference on religion and began by expressing his astonishment that a man of such abilities, and so much apparent candour, should give his assent to the gross errors of the Church of Rome. He rehearsed the usual charges of superstition, idolatry, &c., to which the priest listened with the utmost composure, and then contented himself with giving a fair and dispassionate statement of the real doctrines of the Catholic Church. Mr. Colegate, though far from assenting to all that was alleged, discovered in what he said sufficient reason for making further investigations. The study of French was now laid aside, and religion became the sole subject of his conferences with his French Preceptor. After a diligent perusal of books of controversy and instruction during some months, and most earnest prayer to be guided to the truth, young Colegate found every doubt removed, every difficulty cleared up, and his animosity against the religion of his tutor changed into a fixed conviction of its truth, and at once he resolved to become a Catholic.

In order that his determination might not be thwarted by his friends, he one night privately quitted home, and having proceeded on foot to Canterbury, took his place on the first coach to London where, on his arrival, he directed his steps to the residence of Dr. Douglas. The Bishop received the young and earnest convert with every mark of kindness, caused his religious instruction to be completed and then admitted him a member of the Catholic Church. Soon after he was sent to the College of Old Hall Green, but as this was a situation in which he might be molested, he was thence removed to Lisbon, where he arrived February 19, 1802. From Lisbon he sent the first account to his friends of his change of religion and of the motives by which it had been wrought, and pleaded his cause so well, as to obtain their forgiveness if not their approbation.

After completing his studies he was ordained priest, and retained in the College as Prefect or Superintendent of the Academy, in which office he continued till his

death. In his last illness he was heard to declare that nothing gave him so much concern as the thought that his relatives were strangers to that faith from which, in his dying hour, he received so much consolation. After the death of Colegate the Rev. Thomas Hurst, in addition to the other duties with which he was already charged, undertook to fill the vacant offices of Master and Prefect. The Rev. Edmund Winstanley being still engaged in missionary duty among the British troops did not then, though residing in the College, hold any office.

On the re-establishment of peace in 1814, the Superiors began to take measures for the gradual closing of the Academy and the restoration of the College to the original purpose of its foundation. The same year eleven new students for the Church arrived from England and commenced their Course of Humanities, on the conclusion of the Peninsular War in 1815. The British army having been recalled, Winstanley was again inscribed amongst the regular Superiors of the House. On the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, June 29, of this year, solemn High Mass with elaborate music, the first time for four years, was celebrated on the occasion of the reopening of the church after the improvements and alterations which had been made. The College Church had always enjoyed the reputation of being the worst and the meanest in the city, and in 1814 had fallen into such a wretched state, as to become even dangerous to those who frequented it for religious purposes. The first thought of Father Buckley, after peace had been restored, was to put the church into a fitting state of repair and render it more becoming the purpose for which it was erected, and in this he was seconded by Father Hurst who, at that time, was the only other Superior. An entirely new roof was placed upon it, the old altars replaced by those at present existing, a wooden floor succeeded to the old tiles, and the walls and ceiling were beautifully adorned. The handsome doors now seen at the entrance, and the rails dividing off the centre of the church, the movable throne and canopy for exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, and



many other things decided upon by Father Buckley were completed after his departure. During these alterations Mass was celebrated and the devotions performed in the large room which opens from the south side of the present arches. In this same year the glass partition which separates the arches from the garden was erected.

After the completion of these works, Father Buckley began to contemplate the resignation of his office of President, which he had only accepted on account of the solemn promise which the Alumni departing on the Mission make to return to the College if recalled by the Superiors. He accordingly applied to Dr. Poynter for permission to resign his office. This was given, but only with the view of his appointment as Vicar Apostolic of Trinidad and the neighbouring islands, for which office he had been recommended to the Pope by Dr. Poynter as admirably fitted. He left the College in 1818.

His last act as President prior to his departure, was to draw up and publish, with the consent of the Protector, a new Code of Rules, which had been contemplated and in a great measure prepared under the Presidency of Father Fryer, but owing to the disturbed state of the times had never been completed. A few days after their publication he entrusted the government of the Establishment, by the Bishop's desire, to the Rev. Edmund Winstanley, and returned to England, there to learn for the first time his appointment as Vicar-Apostolic of Trinidad and the Dutch and Danish West Indies, which he was only induced to accept by the express command of the Pope. After a visit to Rome for the purpose of giving an account of his Vicariate, and of obtaining the sanction of the Holy See for some changes which he thought necessary, he returned to his diocese having been absent for two years, and in a few months succumbed to the fever peculiar to the Island, on March 26, 1828.

In the year 1818, on the death of Father Joseph Glover, an alumnus, the College received by his Will £1000, and in the following year an offer was made through the Rev. William Fryer, the College Agent in London, by

the Countess de Front of £1000 on the condition that during her life she should be allowed 10  $\frac{1}{10}$  interest. As she was already upwards of seventy, the Superiors agreed to accept the offer. Half of this sum was spent in the erection of tenements on the ground to the east of the church which hitherto had served as a garden for the Superiors, in hopes that they might prove a source of income. Hopes, however, which the untoward circumstances of the times prevented from being realized.

## CHAPTER XI.

EARLY in the year 1820, the Rev. Edmund Winstanley received from Dr. Poynter formal letters appointing him President of the College, and on January 17, took at the hands of the Protector the oaths of office.

In the month of May in this year, the College Library was largely increased by books bequeathed by Joseph Maria de Mello, Bishop of Algarve. About the year 1785, he resigned his Bishopric, to become the Confessor of the Queen and Inquisitor General, which latter office he retained until the arrival of the French in 1807. He died on January 10, 1820, leaving his large library to be divided between the Bishopric of Algarve, the House of the Oratorian Fathers de Spiritu Sancto and the College. Amongst the books received on this occasion were Walton's Polyglotte and a very beautiful English illuminated Manuscript. This accession of books, necessitated the enlargement of the library, which was done by removing the partition wall that had hitherto divided the former small library from the large room, which prior to the enlargement of the College had served as a dormitory for the students. The condition attached to this legacy was, that for twenty years an annual Mass should be offered for the Soul of the Testator. In this year also the Philosophers' Class Room was fitted up with the necessary physical and chemical instruments.

With the accession of Dr. Winstanley to the Presidency, may be said to have commenced the contemporary history of Lisbon College, for there are still living those who if not precisely at this period, only a few years later entered upon their Collegiate course under his administration, and many still survive, upon whose

memories there remains vividly impressed the image of his venerable and stately if somewhat stern and rugged presence. The future prospects too of the Establishment were bright and hopeful. The fabric had been enlarged to the dimensions which it at present retains, providing accommodation for some fifty students and Superiors, the wise administration of the last two Presidents had freed it in a great measure from those financial difficulties which formerly had much crippled its usefulness, and the downfall of Napoleon restored to Europe what seemed likely to prove a permanent peace.

The departure of Dr. Buckley to England, in 1818, left Edmund Winstanley and Thomas Hurst the only two Superiors, and upon them therefore devolved all the professorial duties of the Establishment. The rapid increase however of the number of students after the reconstitution of the College, soon made it necessary for them to seek assistants from among the inmates, accordingly Father Le Clerc by virtue of a special dispensation owing to his being under the canonical age, was ordained priest and elected Superior in 1822, and in 1829 was nominated Vice-President in succession to Father Hurst who received the appointment of Confessarius.

In the year 1832, a resolution was adopted by the Superiors, eminently conducive to the comfort, pleasure and health of the students. It was decided to rent a villa in Palma de Cima, some three miles out of the city, in order that during the heat of the summer months a division of the students might go thither in alternate weeks, and thus whilst continuing their studies derive the benefit of a change to the country. This villa pleasantly situated in its own gardens and grounds, from the locality in which it was placed, came to be familiarly designated Palma, and for those Lisbonians whose memories can carry them back to the early forties and fifties, next to the Quinta there is no name round which cluster so many pleasing reminiscences as that of Palma.

Those only who have had experience of the close

heated atmosphere of a southern city in the summer months, can adequately appreciate the boon which this decision conferred upon the inmates of the College. It speaks well for the sturdy self-denying spirit of those generations of students, who during all the years of their course were contented to live within the narrow precincts of the College grounds with no other break in the monotony of their surroundings save what was afforded by an occasional walk in the city or its suburbs, and the recreation so keenly prized of "the fortnight at Pera."

But the pleasures and benefits of Palma were not confined to the summer months; it offered facilities for a "day in the country" on the Thursdays of each week which by rule is always a free day. On such occasions, with a liberty not conceded as far as the writer is aware to the inmates of any other ecclesiastical college, yet justified by the absence of abuse, the students sallied forth not formed in line two abreast like a young ladies' school out for a walk, but in parties of two or three, with no rule limiting their rambles either in city or country, except that of meeting at the stated hour for dinner. The frequent visits made in the season to the orange groves where visions of the golden fruit either still hanging on the branches or strewn in profusion on the ground whetted the young appetite, which, at the cost of a few pence only, might be indulged to satiety; the free entrance kindly conceded by the proprietors and often availed of, to the grounds of the various villas in the neighbourhood, afforded additional change and amusement, and all returned home in the evening refreshed and invigorated for the close application of the ensuing week.

Nor would the pleasant reminiscences of Palma be complete if mention were omitted of those occasional afternoon teas with the accompaniment of sweet cake and marmalade, not the modern concoction known under that name, with which the different parties provided themselves en route. These were the more enjoyable because, if the truth must be told, surreptitiously indulged in, and flavoured with the risk sometimes

though rarely realized, of some one in authority suddenly appearing on the scene, truly an unbidden and unwelcome guest. Thus was the poet's principle literally illustrated: (*"Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."*)

With Palma too are associated the pleasant recollections of the Easter weeks spent there, when the strict College regime was somewhat relaxed and as the result of the students being allowed to cater for themselves, a privilege only conceded at this festive season, such luxuries as ham and eggs invariably appeared on the breakfast table! With the strength thence derived and literally "with loins girt and staves in their hands," the whole party would issue forth, bent upon breaking the record of the pedestrian feats of their predecessors, returning home in the evening having covered their thirty miles or more, to dine and compare notes with previous expeditions, but how many of them dead beat and foot sore!

Details such as these, it may be said are trifling and unworthy of record, and in truth they will fail to awaken a response in the hearts of the more recent generations of Lisbon's sons, yet there remains a goodly number, few alas comparatively, to whom the memory of those far-off days still continues to be a source of ever recurring pleasure.

(*"Claudite jam ricos pueri, sat prata biberunt."*)

## CHAPTER XII.

THE College suffered a great loss by the premature and unexpected death in 1834 of the Vice-President, Father Le Clerc. Born in 1799 of a French father and an English mother in the county of York, he received his first education at Sedgely Park, whence he passed to Lisbon in 1814. From the time of his entrance into the College he was remarkable for his talents and piety, and he always manifested such gravity of demeanour that it might be said of him that he had never been a boy. The high estimation in which he was universally held, warranted his appointment over the other students as General Prefect at the early age of eighteen, and his subsequent rapid promotion to the position of Vice-President. From the time of his entering upon this office, in 1829, he had always been of the greatest possible assistance to the President in the difficult times, during which the College was being reconstituted, after the departure of the French from Lisbon. He was an assiduous student especially of the natural sciences, and he has left evidence of his power and unction as a preacher in the sermons which he contributed to the *Catholic Pulpit*, all of them most beautiful specimens of pulpit oratory. During the dreadful scourge of cholera, which in 1833 well nigh decimated Lisbon, with the greatest zeal and unwearied self-sacrifice and devotion he attended the sick in the hospitals, and it was while visiting the Military Hospital that, in the following year, he caught the fever of which he died. He was buried in the cemetery attached to the college garden, and a monument bearing the following epitaph was erected to his memory.



Hic jacet  
 Corpus Caroli Le Clerc  
 Presbyt. huj. Coll. Alum.  
 Et Vice-Præses.  
 Judicio et Moribus ipsa adolescentia senex  
 Virtutis et Laboris  
 Insignis exemplar effulsit.  
 Mundi suique contemptor  
 Nil præter Deum quærens nil amore  
 Verbis parcus opere profusus.  
 Temporis accuratissimus æstimator  
 Correptus ex Nossocomiis Febre  
 Charitatis victima occubuit.  
 Die 6 Julii Cætaris 35 flentibus non solum  
 Coll. Incolis sed et quicumque  
 Olyssip. inhabitabant Britannis.  
 A.D. 1834.

The President in a letter addressed to the mother of the deceased announcing his death, thus writes: "Great as must be your affliction on this sad and unexpected event, I cannot think it can much have exceeded that which I myself experienced. I loved him and had reason to love him, and when with streaming eyes I sang the first Mass of Requiem over him, I could truly say with David, 'I wept over thee, my brother,' I should rather say, my son, 'As a mother loveth her only son, so did I love thee.' I will not at present add to your regret, by giving you the details of his admirable and saintly character, I will only say now that I never knew a death to cause so strong and universal a sorrow amongst the British public here, and amongst all the Portuguese that knew him as this has done.

"This College, in particular, deploras his loss as a most grievous calamity. Never, I firmly believe, since its foundation, did it possess a son so peculiarly qualified in every sense and so zealously inclined to forward its grand end, the formation of genuine ecclesiastics, as he was.

"Consummatus in brevi implevit tempora multa."

In the *Catholic Magazine* of 1834, mention is made of the visit paid to the College, on January 21, of that year, of Lord William Russell the British Ambassador Extraordinary, accompanied by Lady Russell. They went through the various parts of the establishment, and expressed their admiration at the magnificent prospect presented from the Observatory. The next day the students addressed to Lord William a Latin petition for the purpose of obtaining two play-days, to which His Lordship returned an elegant and gracious reply in the same language. The students returned thanks in the following Ode:

Nos tibi Russell generi decori  
Muneris nobis memores peracti  
Solvimus grates, hilarique laude  
Corda resultant.

Illius sic, te generosa conjux  
Dotibus famâque micans ubique,  
Præmio per te simili fruentis  
Concelebramus.

En nitent horæ roseæ coronis,  
En novo soles rutilant nitore,  
En novi nobis veniunt honores  
Numine vestro.

Pignus hoc ergo pia Musa profert  
Vos decus nostrum studiosa poscens  
Illud ut suavi et anime benigno  
Accipiat.

Admiral Parker, commanding the English Channel Fleet which was stationed in the Tagus, also paid a visit at the same time. It was, probably, on this occasion that a somewhat amusing incident took place. The Admiral was accompanied by some of the middies who, at the conclusion of their visit, it seems suggested to him to ask permission from the President for the students to visit their vessel. Those who remember what a strict disci-

plinarian Father Winstanley was and how anxiously he guarded those under him from anything which he thought might tend to weaken the ecclesiastical spirit, can imagine how such a proposition was likely to be received. Something, probably, in his look or manner betrayed the state of his feelings, which the Admiral readily detected. He, however, quickly turned the difficulty by jocosely remarking: "You are right, Mr. President, I quite see that if your fellows came on board, the discipline of my ship would be absolutely upset." Thus the matter ended pleasantly.

On the death of Father Le Clerc the Rev. Joseph Ilsley was appointed Vice-President and was succeeded in the Procuratorship by the Rev. Peter Baines, and in 1837, the Rev. Peter Davies was elected Superior and took charge of the Classical Studies completing again the staff of Professors.

Besides the aid which the College was able to give to the English Mission by the regular dispatch of numerous zealous priests educated within its walls, the interests of religion were in no small degree promoted by it in Lisbon itself. It was a centre whence radiated the light of good example. The exemplary conduct both of priests and students, the staunch loyalty and devotion it ever manifested towards the Holy See, the order and reverence with which all the solemn services of the Church were carried out and the active missionary work which to some extent it was able to perform, were a stay and encouragement to the religiously disposed, and won the respect and good will of the public in general. This influence came no doubt to be more clearly recognized after the suppression of the Religious Communities, one of the first acts of the Constitutional or Liberal Government set up by Don Pedro in 1834.

The universal expression of regret elicited by the death of the Rev. Father Le Clerc is abundant evidence of what has been stated and it is further illustrated by a work commenced at this time and for many years zealously maintained by the Rev. Joseph Ilsley, for the

benefit of the poorer classes of the inhabitants of the city.

On the publication in the year 1834, of the Constitutional Charter, some English Protestants who considered it an opportune moment, to initiate a Protestant free school, backed up by abundant resources, strove by unworthy means to draw to it the children of the poorer classes, on the sole condition that they should conform to the practice of the Protestant religion.

Many of the poor were induced by the advantages offered to frequent this school. The grave danger to which they were exposed of losing their faith, aroused the zeal of many, and the President of the College earnestly impressed upon Father Ilsley the urgent necessity of counteracting these efforts. He accordingly vigorously set to work, opened a free school and in a short time saw his efforts crowned with such success, that almost all the Catholic children were withdrawn from the Protestant school. Nor was this all, for the school thus established rapidly acquired such a reputation for excellence of teaching and careful attention to the morality of the pupils, that many of the well-to-do Portuguese began to seek admission for their children. Such an impetus was thus given to it, that its founder resolved to separate the poor from the better-to-do children and for the accommodation of these, he hired another house, procured masters from England, and thus from the profit accruing from the higher class institution, was enabled to support the poor school.

From this period for some years, little worthy of note happened, and the College pursued the even tenor of its way, fulfilling peacefully and harmoniously the great object of its foundation, but the increasing infirmities of the President which threatened to incapacitate him for his professorial duties, rendered it necessary to strengthen the staff of Superiors, and in 1840, the Rev. Laurence Richmond on the conclusion of his Course was appointed as Assistant Classical Master. At this time, too, it was decided to alter the rule which required the Master





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of Humanities once or oftener in the year to compose a Latin oration to be delivered by his pupils on the occasion of the Examinations. The present practice of delivering speeches in English or other modern language by the Classical students was substituted for it, a change which if perhaps less academical was decidedly more useful.

In the August of 1852, there came to an end the long and in many respects the most important Presidency of Dr. Winstanley. For years age and infirmity had weighed upon him but in the July of this year, disease of the heart developed itself, for which the physicians declared there was no cure. He received this intimation with calmness and devoted his attention to preparing himself for the passage into eternity. He suffered at times great anguish through the defective circulation of the blood, and to his physical pain it pleased God to add severe spiritual trials, thus purifying the soul of His servant more perfectly, and opening to him a more speedy reward, to which he was called on the Vigil of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. On the following day he was buried in the cemetery adjoining the College garden as he had requested. He had lived in the College for sixty-seven years during thirty-two of which he held the office of President, dying in his eightieth year.

Mention has already been made of the years of devoted labour in the service of God and the salvation of souls which, whilst still young, he spent in attending the sick and wounded of the British army during the Peninsular War. Ever forgetful of himself and regardless of the personal sacrifice which it involved, he assiduously attended upon the sick in the hospitals and by exhortation and instruction publicly and privately sought to promote the spiritual interests of those in health, nor is it on record that he ever received even the thanks of the British Government for the years of devoted work which he unstintedly gave to the religious needs of the Catholic



troops, who were so heroically sacrificing their lives in defence of England.

From the time he succeeded Dr. Buckley as President, besides the duties of this office, he was ever ready to assist in the schools, and though for many years he presided over the higher classes of Philosophy and Theology, he did not disdain to teach the rudiments of Latin and Greek to the boys engaged in their Classical studies. An implacable enemy to idleness, his whole time was divided between prayer, study and writing, and no better evidence of this can be given than the fact that when already worn out by his many cares and labours, he mastered the rudiments of the Hebrew language that he might be in the position to teach them to his disciples.

A memorable proof of his industry is the *Civil and Ecclesiastical History* which, in the midst of his professional duties he found time to write, a work novel in its method, and which elicited from the late Cardinal Newman a public tribute of praise. Though unable to finish it he brought it down to the Twelfth Century. Above the medium stature he was remarkable both for talent and virtue, incapable of meanness, either in thought or act, and would have disdained to stoop to anything unworthy or ungenerous. Having been educated in the strict scholastic methods of the last century, he could never be induced to adopt the modern and less formal manner of reasoning, and while some perhaps may consider that this savoured somewhat of narrowness of view, to others it will present evidence of a stability of mind not easily moved amidst the fluctuating opinions of men.

Under a rugged and stern countenance he bore a kindly heart, and if he possessed the power of inspiring fear, he knew how to conciliate the love and affection of those over whom he ruled. Nor was he deficient in a sense of humour, as those will well remember, who ever heard him relate, as occasionally he would do, his varied

experiences. He was held in the greatest esteem by the Papal Nuncio in Lisbon, Cardinal di Pietro, who in 1850 spontaneously asked and obtained for him from Pius IX the degree of Doctor of Divinity, a title he well deserved as a Theologian, but which his humility made him hesitate to accept.

## CHAPTER XIII.

ON the death of Dr. Winstanley the Rev. Joseph Ilsley, who from the year 1834 had held the office of Vice-President, became Pro-Rector pending the appointment of a President. The various changes which in recent years had taken place, suggested to the Superiors grave doubts regarding the nomination of the Protector of the College, and also as to the authority to whom belonged the appointment of the President. At the time of its foundation the office of Protector had been vested by the Sacred Propaganda in the Bishop Inquisitor General of Portugal and his successors, but when the Constitutional Government, as it was called, was established, the office of Inquisitor had been suppressed throughout the Kingdom. It is true the last Inquisitor General who held office had, by the request of Dr. Winstanley, made a solemn declaration, that at his death all his rights regarding the College should devolve on the Vicar Apostolic of the London District. To this declaration Dr. Winstanley and Father Hurst had, in the presence of a Public Notary, added their signatures, but by what authority this transfer of Jurisdiction had been made did not appear. As to the appointment to the Presidency this had always belonged to and had been exercised by the Vicar Apostolic of the London District, but on the establishment of the Hierarchy in England by Pius IX in 1852, the ancient London Vicariate had been suppressed, and consequently this right of nomination had lapsed. It was decided, therefore, by the Superiors, to submit both these questions to the judgment of the Holy See, and for this purpose they sought the aid and good offices of Cardinal Wiseman.

They addressed a letter to His Eminence setting forth



DR. JOSEPH HSLEY.



the reasons why they had doubted the validity of the act by which the Vicar Apostolic had been constituted successor of the Inquisitor General, and pointing out that, even though valid, it would be most inconvenient and by no means advantageous to the interests of the College to have a Protector resident in a distant country, and ignorant of the conditions and circumstances which obtained in Portugal; with whom, moreover, in cases of difficulty easy and rapid communication could not be had. It was also suggested that all these inconveniences would be obviated, were the office of Protector vested in the Apostolic Nuncio for the time being resident in Portugal. The Rev. Peter Baines was sent to England as the representative of the Superiors and bearer of this letter, with instructions also to arrange with the Cardinal and the recently appointed Bishops, a new distribution of the students amongst the different Dioceses.

This he successfully accomplished and immediately returned to the College. The Pro-Rector finding that he was unable satisfactorily to perform the combined duties of his office and those of Vice-President, the Rev. Peter Baines, in April of this year, 1853, was appointed to the Vice-Presidentship, having for upwards of nineteen years fulfilled with great ability the varied duties of Procurator. At the same time the Rev. Joseph Hsley handed over to the College the Secular School which had been founded by him and for many years successfully carried on, and the Rev. Laurence Richmond was placed over it as Director. The flourishing state in which this school was when taken over, gave promise that it would prove of considerable financial advantage to the College; hopes, however, which for various reasons were in the sequel not realised. The Professorship of Theology, both Moral and Dogmatic, which for many years had been held by Dr. Winstanley, was assumed by the Pro-Rector, while Ecclesiastical History and Canon Law were allotted to the Rev. Laurence Richmond, and the Chair of Philosophy to the Vice-President, and at the same time the Rev. William Hilton, who now for eighteen years has

worthily held the position of President of the College, became Procurator with the understanding, however, that he should continue to teach Classics.

After an interval of two years during which the Rev. Joseph Ilsley had acted as Pro-Rector, he was definitely appointed President by Pius IX, in 1854, who also conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Theology. Moreover, in the Rescript by which his appointment was made, His Holiness laid down that, in future, the nomination of the President of the College should rest with the Holy See after consultation with the English Bishops, and furthermore declared that henceforward the Apostolic Nuncio for the time being resident in Lisbon should exercise the office of Protector of the College. Thus His Eminence Cardinal Camillus di Pietro, who had always manifested the most friendly dispositions towards the College, became the first Protector under the new Constitution.

On March 31, 1855, it pleased God to call to his reward the Rev. Thomas Hurst who, on the following day, Palm Sunday, was committed to his last resting place in the cemetery adjoining the college garden, near to his old friend and companion throughout life, Dr. Winstanley. Entering the College about the same time, 1778, thenceforward for well-nigh seventy years, they were inseparably associated during the course of their studies, and after their ordination to the priesthood. A bond of indissoluble friendship had united these two men, both of them remarkable for piety, and for their love for the College manifested in their unceasing efforts to promote its prosperity. For upwards of thirty years Father Hurst, either as Classical Professor, Prefect of the Academy during the period of the occupation of Lisbon by the French, or Procurator, had unstintingly given his service to the College, finding time also as we have seen to share with Dr. Winstanley his labours amongst the British troops. On resigning the office of Vice-President into the hands of Father Le Clerc in 1829, he had been appointed Confessarius, an office which he held until the





REV. THOMAS HURST.



close of his life. For years prior to his death he suffered from partial paralysis, which incapacitated him from any considerable exertion either intellectual or physical, yet to the end he interested himself in promoting the spiritual advancement of the students. He survived his old friend for nearly three years.

"Equal in virtue; in talent and disposition they greatly differed. Dr. Winstanley endowed with an ingenuous and noble disposition attracted by the high principles which ever regulated both his words and actions, the esteem of the public in general, and the love of those over whom he presided in the House. Father Hurst by his simplicity and affability, drew towards him the affection of all. In the one, dignity was associated with humility; in the other, cheerfulness imparted a grace to piety: thus both left a bright example to those who should succeed them; the one of a most worthy and venerated President, the other of a constant friend and wise counsellor."

Such is the encomium passed in the Annals upon these two notable sons of Lisbon College.

## CHAPTER XIV.

ACTING on the advice of the Protector, Cardinal di Pietro, who having brought to a successful conclusion the Concordat between Portugal and the Holy See, was contemplating his departure for Rome, it was decided by the Superiors, in 1855, to purchase the country house with the vineyard attached, called Quinta de Ponte, which His Eminence for several years had rented. The limited accommodation afforded at Palma, would not permit of the whole College being at one time transported to the country, and it was thought that it would conduce to the health of the students if, by the acquiring of larger premises, they could all have the benefit of a sojourn in the country during the summer months. It was hoped, also, that it would prove a good investment of the money spent in the purchase; and it was considered that any outlay upon property belonging to the College would be preferable to spending money on the property of others, as had been hitherto done at Palma. The wisdom of this purchase was at once illustrated in a manner, so remarkable as to make it appear to have been a special interposition of Divine Providence in favour of the College, for in this very year Lisbon was visited by a virulent outbreak of yellow fever. It was confined principally to the lower and less cleanly portions of the city which bordered on the river and, fortunately, never passed beyond the boundaries; and thus the students, who on this occasion spent the entire year in their new house at Luz, were preserved from the danger of contagion.

About this time, 1856, the finances of the College became the source of considerable anxiety to the Superiors. It was found that they were no longer adequate



CARDINAL CAMILLUS DI PIETRO.



to meet the current expenses. This deficiency had been of gradual growth, and was attributable to three special causes. First: the disease in the vines which for the most part desolated the wine producing countries of Europe had made its appearance, diminishing very considerably the profit accruing from the College vineyard, and entailing considerable expense in the purchase of wine for the daily use of the Community. Secondly: the purchasing power of gold had considerably diminished and was followed by the consequent rise in the prices of the commodities necessary for food and clothing. This arose from the sudden accession of gold from the newly-discovered gold mines of America and Australia. Thirdly: the revenues of the College were greatly reduced by the conversion of the English Funds in which they were invested into issues bearing a less rate of interest. To meet this latter difficulty it was decided, after mature deliberation and with the approval of the Ecclesiastical Authorities in England, to change the investments of the College funds into the Securities of different nations thus securing, instead of three, a return of four or five per cent. The President proceeded to England for the purpose of carrying out this conversion, and on his return the Secular School which he had handed over to the College in a flourishing state, and which had for some time proved a source of income, was returned to him as its numbers were found to be gradually diminishing, and it seemed no longer to compensate for the trouble it involved.

A project important from its bearing upon a matter necessary to the more perfect and satisfactory training for the Priesthood, was also carried out at this time. By means of the ceremonial with which the Church accompanies the more solemn performance of her central act of worship and also gives, as it were, a kind of dramatic representation to the various mysteries commemorated in her Festivals throughout the year, she seeks to enlist the aid of the senses in impressing these mysteries more vividly on the mind, and thus intensifying the influence



which they naturally tend to produce. This result will be secured in proportion to the solemnity and dignity with which this ceremonial is carried out, and hence it is important that those destined for the priesthood should have a familiar acquaintance with the Church's ceremonies.

The very limited proportions of the College Church it was felt, had always been a great obstacle to securing this object, and some years previously it had been decided to enlarge the church by the addition of a spacious choir. The want of funds, however, had hitherto prevented the project from being realized but, in the year 1857, Providence sent to the College a benevolent friend and great benefactress in the person of Donna Joanna d' Araujo Carneiro d' Oeynhausén. This truly pious lady on being made acquainted with the straitened state of the finances which prevented the proposed alteration from being undertaken, offered to make over to the College £1800 on the condition of receiving five per cent. during her lifetime. This was readily agreed to, and the work immediately commenced, the foundation stone being laid by the Most Rev. Jeronymo de Matha, Bishop of Macao, who was spending some days as a guest at the College on his return home from his Diocese. The work was vigorously pressed forward, and happily completed in the following year, 1858, and on December 18, the church was blessed and reopened. During the progress of the works the opportunity was taken to transfer from the college cemetery, and place under the pavement of the choir, the bodies of Dr. Winstanley, Father Hurst, and Father Le Clerc. Among other benefactions made by this same lady to the College, it is worthy of record that she established two burses for the education of students for the priesthood, leaving the nomination to them to the President and Superiors.

In the April of this year Dr. Laurence Richmond, after a sojourn of thirty years at the College, resigned his position as Superior and proceeded on to the English Mission. For eighteen years he had dis-



THE COLLEGE CHOIR.

charged with distinction the duties of various Professorships, which included the Classics, Scripture and Canon Law, and he had received from Pius IX the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In the following year, 1859, Cardinal di Pietro, the first Apostolic Nuncio who had acted as Protector of the College, having successfully completed his negotiations with the Portuguese Government, left Lisbon for Rome. Prior to his departure he made over to the College, under certain conditions, the country house and vineyards known as Torre de Fato, adjoining the property already acquired at Luz; the Superiors purchasing from him a small villa called De Romeiros which stands at one corner of Torre de Fato.

It will have been noticed that the six years of Dr. Ilsley's Presidentship, which had intervened from the death of Dr. Winstanley, had been marked by various changes conducive to the intellectual and material well-being of the Establishment. By the introduction of additional subjects in the curriculum, both of the lower and higher departments of the House, the course of studies throughout had been brought more abreast of the requirements of the time, while the health of the students had been consulted for, and their material comforts thus greatly promoted. But at length the anxieties of a busy and laborious life, began to tell upon his health. For some years he had suffered from occasional slight epileptic attacks which did not, however, materially interfere with the discharge of his duties, but in 1859 the disease suddenly assumed a very grave character, and while preaching in the College church he was seized for the first time with a fit of such a violent nature that it seemed to endanger his life. Rest from labour and anxiety was recommended by the medical men whom he consulted, and during the two following years he was absent for considerable intervals from the College. But in spite of all efforts the disease increased, and at length finding himself quite unequal to his duties, he petitioned the Holy See to be allowed to resign the office of President, and in 1862 returned to England.

Dr. Goss, the then Bishop of Liverpool, with a kindness and consideration which did him great honour, recognizing what sometimes seems to be overlooked, that those who devote their lives to preparing priests for the Mission, are labouring for it, as much as those actually engaged in Missionary work, and to show his respect and esteem, as he expressed it, for the priests of Lisbon College working in his Diocese, appointed Dr. Ilsley to the Mission of Scorton, where for some time he did Missionary duty. He soon however began to be afflicted with an almost total loss of sight, and at length worn out in body and mind he died on the 30th of August, 1868.

He was born at Maple Durham, on December 20, 1805, and he entered the College on June 29, 1819. In 1829, he was admitted amongst the Superiors, and appointed Procurator, and on the death of Father Le Clerc became Vice-President, an office which he held until the death of Dr. Winstanley in 1852, whom he succeeded as President in 1854. He was a man of remarkable ability and activity and his devoted labours during many years in favour of the children of the poor, which have already been detailed, are evidence of the eminent charity which actuated him. It was in consideration of his labours in the cause of the free education of the poor that Queen Donna Maria Secunda conferred upon him the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, and on one occasion at least she was pleased to manifest her esteem, and to promote the good work in which he was engaged, by graciously favouring with her presence a grand concert which had been organized for this purpose.

Another proof of the very high reputation which he enjoyed was his selection by Stephanie, the Queen Consort of Don Pedro V, to be her Confessor, an office which he continued to hold until his departure for England. He taught successively for many years the Philosophical and Theological Classes, and his chief efforts as President were directed towards raising the standard of

proficiency in all the branches of study throughout the College. He was a devoted son of Alma Mater to whose interests from the time of his appointment as Superior he had devoted thirty-three years of his life, and by the services he had rendered to all classes in Lisbon and by his own personal high character, preserved for her that esteem from the public in general which she had hitherto enjoyed.





RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR PETER BAINES, D.D.



## CHAPTER XV.

ON the resignation of Dr. Ilsley the government of the House devolved upon Dr. Peter Baines the Vice-President, pending the definite appointment of a President. For the first time, in accordance with the Rescript of Pius IX, already mentioned, the selection of a name to be recommended to Rome for the position rested with the English Bishops. There seemed to exist a widespread feeling that one who by practical experience was better acquainted with the requirements of the Mission, than any who had passed their lives in the College could possibly be, ought to be chosen for the Presidentship, and after a protracted delay, the choice of the Bishops fell upon the Rev. Thomas Barge, Rector of St. Patrick's, Soho Square, London, who himself was an alumnus of the College. After much hesitation he yielded to the strong and unanimous opposition to his departure from amongst them made by his parishioners, and begged that he might be permitted to decline the proffered appointment. His request was acceded to, and after further considerable delay, Dr. Peter Baines, in 1865, was installed as President.

The departure to England at this time of two of the Superiors, which had been preceded by that of a third in the previous year, necessitated the reorganization of the staff and on the invitation of the President, Dr. Laurence Richmond after an absence of seven years returned to the College as Vice-President, and the other vacancies were filled up. For several years from this date, nothing of interest deserving record took place, but in 1872, the College sustained a serious loss by the death of Dr. Richmond the Vice-President. For a considerable time his health had been failing, so much so that in the

previous year it had been found necessary to free him both from the burthen of his office and the duties as Professor of Theology. On February 7 in this year, his illness, which had been protracted and very painful and yet borne with exemplary patience, proved fatal at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine.

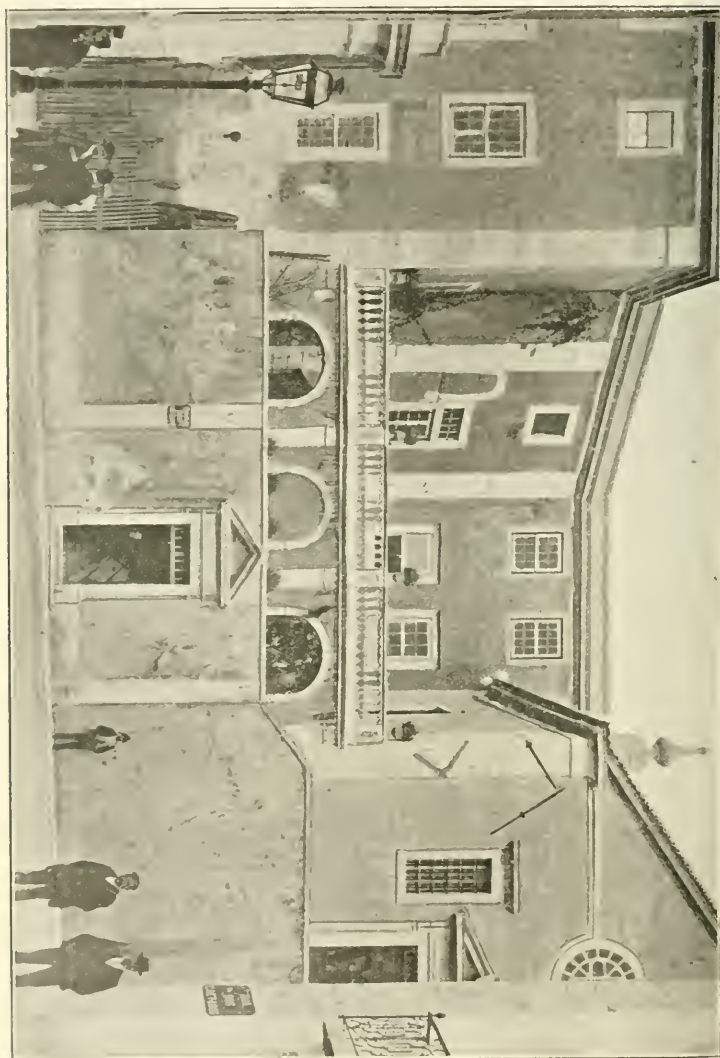
Dr. Richmond deserves more than a passing notice. He was born in Wyersdale in Lancashire, on January 26, 1813, and entered the College on January 27, 1828. From this time, with the exception of the seven years which he spent upon the English Mission, his whole life had been passed in the College. Though not gifted with remarkable talents, yet by his industry and application he was enabled to fill with credit and success the various Professorships to which in succession he was appointed. He was well versed in the Classics, a proficient teacher of Humanities, and creditably discharged the duties of Professor of Theology and Sacred Scripture. In addition to a competent knowledge of the French and Portuguese languages, he had acquired a very considerable acquaintance with Hebrew, in which for a time he held from the Portuguese Government, the appointment of Examiner. Nature had gifted him with a remarkable musical taste to which his numerous compositions, some of which he published, but especially the beautiful Responsories for the Tenebræ Office in Holy Week bear witness.

He was likewise of a kind and lovable nature which attracted the affection and confidence of the students, towards whom he ever displayed a truly paternal disposition. He merited well of the College, and the great and wide-spread regret evinced at his death, as well by those within its walls as by the numerous friends without, is the best evidence of his worth. There are many still living who will ever bear a grateful recollection in their hearts of Dr. Laurence Richmond. He was succeeded in the Vice-Presidentship by the Rev. Dr. Duckett, at present a member of the Cathedral Chapter of Northampton and Rector of the magnificent church of



DR. LAURENCE RICHMOND.

NEW ENTRANCE TO THE COLLEGE.



St. John, Norwich, raised by the munificence of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M. of England.

The term during which Dr. Baines held the office of President extended over seventeen years, from 1865 to 1882. Previous to his appointment as successor to Dr. Ilsley, his long experience as Procurator had given him a good business capacity, and even prior to his election he had manifested in a variety of ways his solicitude for the health and comfort of the students. During his tenure of office, out of resources bequeathed to him by friends in Portugal, he was enabled to make extensive improvements in the country houses both at Luz and at Pera. To the premises at Luz he added several commodious rooms over which he erected a dormitory of ample dimensions, and greatly improved by additions the domestic chapel; while at Pera he added two stories to the original building, thus making it sufficiently large to accommodate under the same roof the entire Community. In 1874 he was raised by Pius IX to the dignity of Domestic Prelate. At length, after showing signs for a considerable period of failing health, on August 6, 1882, he was found dead in his bed at the Villa of Luz, having succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy, in the seventy-second year of his age. His body was transferred to Lisbon, and a solemn Requiem celebrated for him in the College Church, and he was laid to rest in the public cemetery of the city, called the Prazeres. He was a native of Preston in Lancashire, born on September 11, 1810, and entered the College on August 10, 1824, in which, therefore, at the time of his death he had passed fifty-eight years of his life. He had filled the various offices of Procurator, Vice-President and President, and the College, for which he always cherished the deepest affection, is much indebted to him for many material improvements which he was enabled to carry out. Amongst these should be mentioned the improved entrance to the college.

The Rev. J. Bamber, who on his retirement from the Mission in England some years before had been received as Superior into the College, was authorized to exercise



RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR WILLIAM HILTON.



the duties of President until a successor to Mgr. Baines should have been appointed. The choice of Leo XIII fell upon the Very Rev. William Hilton, then Provost of the Chapter of the Diocese of Shrewsbury who entered upon the duties of his office on September 6, 1883. In the June of the following year intimation having been conveyed to him by the Nuncio that His Holiness would be pleased if he paid a visit to Rome, he proceeded thither and was kindly received by the Pope and raised to the dignity of Domestic Prelate, returning to Lisbon on January 11, 1885. Ever since his appointment he has had to contend with difficulties arising from the diminished resources of the College. The conversion of their Public Debt by many of the countries in whose Securities the funds of the Establishment had been invested, has greatly diminished its revenue, and necessitated an economy of expenditure much to be regretted. In 1896 it was discovered that very serious and expensive repairs could no longer be delayed, as the roof both of the house and church had become so far deteriorated, that mere partial repairs were absolutely impracticable. A complete reroofing of the Establishment was accordingly decided upon, and it is pleasing to record, as indicating the affection of her sons for Alma Mater, that many Lisbon priests on the Mission willingly came forward with subscriptions to the object, and have thus very materially aided in the completion of the work, which has been carried out in the most thorough and satisfactory manner.

The redecoration of the interior of the College Church which in the straitened state of the finances it had been impossible to attempt was, in 1898, provided for by the Right Rev. Monsignor James Lennon, Notary Apostolic, an alumnus of the College, who whilst on a visit generously gave for this purpose the munificent donation of £1000. On the same occasion an additional bursar for the education of one student was established by the Very Rev. William Canon Croft of Lincoln, who also is an alumnus of the College.



Here ends the sketch of this ancient College, whose history from its establishment, in 1622, comprises a period of two hundred and seventy-nine years. It suffices to show that the College has not unworthily fulfilled the great end for which it was originally founded, and that it may rightfully claim from the Church in England a grateful recognition of the services which it has rendered in the past to religion in this country.

APPENDIX.



## APPENDIX No. I.

Exponi siquidem nobis nuper fecit dilectus filius, Joannes Bennettus, cleri Anglicani apud Sedem Apostolicam agens, quod dilectus etiam filius Petrus de Coutinho Portugallensis, periclitanti apud Anglos fidei Catholicæ pro suis viribus succurrere cupiens in civitate Ulyssiponensi Seminarium (in quo Anglicanæ nationis juvenes pietate et doctrinâ instituerentur, ut maturi jam et in Patriam reversi, fidei tuendæ et propagandæ sedulam navarent operam) fundavit, dictoque seminario, pro ejus dote ac alumnorum pro tempore existentium sustentatione, redditus annuos usque ad summam quingentorum scutorum auri ascendentes, et pro domibus vel emendis vel extruendis quinque millia scutorum similium assignavit, quibus et plura in posterum, in operis hujus incrementum, additurum se spondet. Immediatum vero regimen hujus Seminarii penes eundem clerum Anglicanum prædictus Fundator esse voluit. . . . . Nos igitur Joannis et Petri prædictorum votis benigne annuere volentes . . . . . iisdem Seminarii Rectori et alumnis pro tempore existentibus, ut omnibus et singulis privilegiis gratiis et indultis tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus quibus alia hujusmodi seminaria gaudent pari modo uti, frui gaudere libere et licite valeant, concedimus et indulgemus . . . . . Volumus aut ut ejusdem Seminarii alumni pro tempore existentes juramentum de redeundo in Angliam suo tempore præstare omnino teneantur. Datum Romæ apud Sanctam Mariam Majorem sub annulo piscatoris die 22 Septembris 1622 pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

S. Cardinalis S. Susænna.

## APPENDIX No. II.

*Copy of Petition to the Holy Sec, from the Lisbonian Society, 1879.*

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## BEATISSIME PATER !

Sacerdotes olim alumni Venerabilis Collegii SS. Apostolorum Petri et Pauli Ulyssiponensis, numero circiter septuaginta, ad pedes Tuæ Sanctitatis provoluti, enixis precibus supplicant tam suo quam aliorum alumnorum nomine, qui vel præsentì tempore in supradicto Collegio degunt, vel futuris temporibus in eodem suorum studiorum curriculum sunt perfecturi, ut Beatitudo Tua omnis ipsis impositum unam singulis mensibus missam pro fundatoribus offerendi relaxare dignetur.

Hæc obligatio sequenti modo ipsis fuit imposita : anno 1778 Summus Pontifex, piæ recordationis, Pius papa VI, reductionem missarum Rectori supralaudati Collegii concedens, addidit ; “ ut autem aliqua in ejusmodi reductione compensatio fiat, Sanctitas Sua mandavit ut omnes alumni, qui in dicto Seminario tam in præsens degunt, quam imposterum futuri sunt, postquam ex præfato Collegio discesserint, missæ Sacrificium semel singulis mensibus applicare teneantur pro animabus illorum, qui reducta onera missarum eidem Seminario reliquerint.”

Quidam ex Ordinariis nostris, Reverendissimis Angliæ Episcopis, de existentia supradicti oneris certiores facti, declaravere se magnopere desiderare ut, quatenus justitia sinat, ac S. Sedi videatur, ab obligatione

tam onerosa alumni præfati Collegii liberentur. Insuper sequentia Oratores humillime veniam petunt subjungendi argumenta.

- 1<sup>o</sup> quod per centum jam annos hoc onus perduraverit, et durante isto temporis spatio, (quantum judicare fas est) missæ imperatæ semper fideliter fuerint exoneratæ.
- 2<sup>o</sup> quod plurimi in Anglia sacerdotes vitam ducant pauperrimam, et proinde missarum eleemosynis valde indigeant.
- 3<sup>o</sup> quod iidem in Anglia sacerdotes quam plurimis gravati sint missarum oneribus, pro quibus stipendium nullum accipiunt, se :
  - (a) applicandi missam, saltem ex caritate, singulis diebus Dominicis et festis nunc vel olim de præcepto, pro iis quorum cura ipsis est demandata.
  - (b) dicendi missam ad intentionem benefactorum earum, quibus inserviunt, Ecclesiarum, quod frequentissime accidit.
  - (c) offerendi S. Missæ Sacrificium semel singulis mensibus pro Sociis et Benefactoribus vivis atque defunctis Societatis vulgo dictæ "Sacerdotum sæcularium;" quæ quidem Societas ipsis in senectute vel confracta valetudine existentibus sola spes est in hac vita, siquidem ipsa tunc est eis alimentum præbitura.
  - (d) applicandi semel missæ Sacrificium pro singulis ejusdem Societatis Sociis et benefactoribus recenter defunctis.
  - (e) dicendi quoque missam pro singulis sacerdotibus defunctis, qui ad hoc "Pacto Communi" se constrinxerunt, (Conc. III Westmon. app. III.)
- 4<sup>o</sup> quod simili obligatione non teneantur alumni aliorum Collegiorum.
- 5<sup>o</sup> et maxime omnium, quod hocce tempore res sese omnino aliter habeant quoad alumnorum educationem et sustentationem in Collegio Ulyssiponensi, quam tempore reductionis missarum; nunc enim alumni vel omnes expensas solvunt per se vel per alios, vel saltem medietatem vel partem earum; cum econtra tempore

reductionis alumni gratis sustentationem acciperent e Collegii ipsius proventibus.

Supradicti Oratores his nixi rationibus preces suas supplices porrigunt, et Sanctitatem Tuam rogant ut, si forte quavis ex causa contigerit quempiam supradictæ obligationi defuisse, Sanctitas Tua plenam auctoritate Apostolica condonationem largiri, et onus dicendi missam singulis mensibus extinguere, et oratoribus Apostolicam Benedictionem impertiri, dignetur.

Et Dens etc.

Pro Societate Alumnorum dicti Collegii,

GULIELMUS PRÆPOSITUS BROWNE,

Ejusdem Societatis Præses.

HENRICUS BROWNE,

Secretarius.

Suprascriptam Alumnorum Collegii Ulyssiponensis petitionem omnino approbans, Sanctæ Sedis prudentiæ eandem humillime commendo,

HENRICUS E. CARDINALIS MANNING,

Archiepiscopus Westmonasteriensis.

Londini, Die 28<sup>o</sup> Maii 1879.

(The petition was sent to Propaganda by H. E. Cardinal Manning, on May 28th, 1879.

Ex Audientia SSmi die, Junii, 1880.

S Ssmus Dominus Noster Leo Divina Providentia P. P. XIII., referente infrascripto S. Congnis de Propaganda Fide Secretario, benigne annuere dignatus est pro gratia dispensationis juxta petita, ea tamen conditione ut Oratores, de quibus in precibus, pro una vice tantum Missam celebrent.

Datum Romæ ex aud. S. Congnis die et anno ut supra.

Gratis quocumque titulo,

J. MAJOTTE, Secretarius.



APPENDIX No. III.

R E G I S T E R.

COMPILED BY

JOSEPH GILLOW, Esq.



## REGISTER

*Compiled from lists sent from the College at various periods, extracts from the Annals, also from the old Register now lost, and from other sources of information collected by Joseph Gillet, Esq.*

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ABRAM, James Benedict, born Apr. 7, 1861, son of Thomas Abram, of Ormskirk, co. Lancaster, and his wife Maria Leonard, admitted Sept. 6, 1883, alumnus Feb. 18, 1888, ord. priest Feb. 15, and left Apr. 7, 1891; at St. Werburgh's, Chester, 1891-97; St. Laurence's, Birkenhead, 1897-8; Edgeley, 1898 to date.

ADAMS, Rowland, probably of the family seated at Marston-Montgomery, co. Derby; alumnus Nov. 9, 1692; ord. subdeacon and deacon in May, 1693; sent English mission, Dec. 22, 1702.

AINSWORTH, Joseph, admitted June 23, 1732, on Revell's Fund, became an alumnus Sept. 15, 1737; died in the College Jan. 11, 1738.

AKERS, James, born Aug. 22, 1763, son of Thomas Akers and his wife Catherine Lee, of Winton, co. Middlesex; bapt. by Rev. P. T. Savage; went Sedgley Park School; admitted Feb. 16, 1782; ord. priest Dec. 20, 1788; left for English mission, Aug. 1791.

ALLAN, John, *vide* Woolfe.

ALLANSON, John, *alias* Reynolds, born 1642, son of John Allanson and Mary Reynolds his wife, of Yorkshire, admitted March 12, 1659; alumnus Sept. 5, 1663.

ALLEN, Jerome, son of Antonio Gomez and Mary Allen his wife, of London, born Nov. 23, 1730; bapt. by Rev. Jno. Hardeastle and confirmed by Bp. Challoner; admitted May 16, 1744, on the Thatcher Fund; appointed professor of philosophy July 7, 1755; ord. priest June 12,

1756; became professor of theology May 14, 1774; at Douay College, Nov. 3, 1776, till Apr. 23, 1777; returned to Lisbon and continued in the chair of theology till Aug. 7, 1780. Died in the College in 1814.

ap DAVID, Robert, *vide* Edwards.

ARKWRIGHT, James, born Sept. 10, 1868, son of William Arkwright and his wife Elizabeth Spencer, of Ormskirk, Lancashire; admitted Sept. 11, 1889; ord. priest Dec. 22, 1894; left Apr. 25, 1895; at St. Laurence's, Birkenhead, 1895-8; Edgeley, 1898-1902; Middlewich.

ARNOLD, Henry, born May 6, 1742, son of John Arnold and Winefred his wife, of Everton, co. Lancaster; bapt. by Fr. Wm. Clifton, S.J., and confirmed May, 1755, by Bp. Petre; admitted Aug. 23, 1757, on the Triple Trust; alumnus Sept. 15, 1762; died in the College, Jan. 17, 1766.

ARROWSMITH, Roger, born at Inglewhite, Lancashire, Dec. 30, 1823; went Stonyhurst College, 1836-41; admitted June 27, 1843; ord. priest Dec. 21, 1850; left July 13, 1851; at Lytham, 1851-2; St. Nicholas', Liverpool, 1852; St. Patrick's Liverpool, 1852-8; Hermeston Grange, Oldcotes, co. Notts, 1858-9; Lytham, 1859-79; Poulton-le-Fylde, 1879-85; died at Lytham, Feb. 27, 1886, aged 62.

ARUNDEL, Richard, *vere* Charnock, born at Hulcott, co. Beds., eld. son of John Charnock or Chernocke, of Hulcott, Esq., (descended from the Charnocks of Charnock Richard, co. Lancaster), by Eliz. his wife, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, co. Cornwall, Knt.; after completing humanities at Douay College, made a pilgrimage to Rome early in pontificate of Urban VIII, thence returned Douay, finished his course of philosophy and visited England in 1625; returned a second time to Douay in 1627, for the purpose of accompanying Anthony Morgan in a continental tour, but both abandoned their intention, and instead decided to join the new foundation at Lisbon, and dedicate their lives to the mission. Admitted Nov. 22, 1628, died a scholastic in the College, a month and a half after his friend Morgan, Sept. 26, 1631. His only brother, Sir Robt. Chernocke, succeeded to the estate, and by Agnes his wife, dau. of Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletsho, and sister of the first earl of

Bolingbroke, was father of Sir Robert Chernocke, created bart. by Charles II. in 1661, whose wife Audrey Villiers, was niece to the first duke of Buckingham.

ASHMALL, Ferdinand, born Jan. 9, 1695, son of Thomas Ashmall, Esq., of Amerston, co. Durham. The family name was originally Asmall, and was seated at Asmall, near Ormskirk, co. Lancaster. Ferdinand's grandfather was the first to settle at Amerston, his wife being Dorothy, dau. of Ferdinand Huddleston, of Millom Castle, co. Cumberland, Esq. Admitted Aug. 9, 1711; alumnus May 23, 1715; ord. priest, and left for English mission Apr. 25, 1723. For about four years was chaplain to Miss Mary Salvin, in Old Elvet, Durham, but in consequence of ill health retired to his father's house at Amerston, and attended to wants of Catholics in that district. There remained till 1744, when succeeded Mr. John Debord *alias* Davison (who removed to Salwick Hall, Lancashire) to the mission at Newhouse, Esh, near Durham, where spent remainder of days, and died Feb. 5, 1698, aged 104. He was buried within the communion rails of Esh chapel. One or two other members of his family lived to be almost centenarians. Two of his uncles were priests, Ferdinand and John, both educated and ordained at the English College, at Rome. Ferdinand, born 1651, was chaplain to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Dilston, for many years, but died Apr. 12, 1712, at Old Elvet, Durham, where he contributed largely to the erection of the priest's house, and left the residue of his property to the fund for the maintenance of the incumbent. John, born 1653, lived several years as chaplain in the Salvin family, and died in Durham about 1706.

ASHTON, Charles, born March 8, 1769, son of Thomas Ashton, of Dutton Lodge, co. Chester, Esq., (of the ancient family of Ashton of Croston, co. Lancaster), by Anne Massey, his wife; confirmed by Bp. Matt. Gibson; went Sedgley Park School, 1785; admitted Oct. 10, 1792; ord. priest; died in the College, July 22, 1797.

ASTON, Nicholas, born Staffordshire, probably younger son of Sir Walter Aston, of Tixall, arrived at the English College, Rheims, Oct. 9, 1589, and assumed the *alias* of Anthony Walwyn, probably after some relative; received tonsure, Aug. 18, 1590; left for English Seminary at Valla-

dolid, Sept. 29, and arr. Dec. 15, 1590; ord. priest; joined the College at Seville, upon its establishment, in 1592; came to Lisbon in Apr. 1597, where became rector of the English residence, projected foundation of College, purchased a house for the purpose, and dying, bequeathed it to Ralph Sleighford, *alias* William Newman, *q.v.*

ASTON, William, fourth son of Walter, second Baron Aston of Forfar, by Mary, second daughter of Richard, Lord Weston, high treasurer of England; born at Tixall, co. Stafford; admit. Jan. 3, 1667; ob. s.p., possibly a priest.

ATHERTON, Richard, admitted March 14, 1876; alumnus Dec. 20, 1883; ord. priest, Jan. 29, 1887; appointed a superior, and now procurator.

AYLIFFE, Anthony, *vide* Loveden.

AYLEWORTH, Matthew, son of John Ayleworth, of Llangoven, co. Monmouth, Esq., admitted Sept. 4, 1636; ord. priest June 13, 1641; left for English mission Apr. 12, 1642.

BAINES, Peter, born at Carside, near Liverpool, nephew to Bishop Peter Augustine Baines, O.S.B., V.A.-W.D.; admitted Aug. 13, 1824; ord. priest; vice-president, D.D., and president; died in the College, Aug. 6, 1882.

BAINES, William, born at Chorley, Lancashire, 1820; admitted May 30, 1834; ord. priest; left July 10, 1845; at Warwick-street, London, 1846; afterwards served St. Aloysius', Somers Town, for seven years, when removed to Witham, Essex, where he remained for thirty-six years, till obliged to retire from the mission owing to ill health; died at Barnet, Jan. 29, 1891, aged 70, and buried at Witham.

BALDWIN, John, *vide* Langton.

BAMBER, John, born at Salford, Oct. 20, 1819, son of Thomas Bamber of Preston, subsequently of Salford and Manchester; admitted Nov. 18, 1832; alumnus Nov. 16, 1839; ord. priest; left Oct. 1843; at Sunderland, Durham, 1843-77; Canon of Hexham 1856 to date; returned to Lisbon, 1877-87; retired to Windermere, 1887-90; Brentwood, 1890-3; Windermere, 1893 to date.

BANKES, Peter, *vide* Metcalfe.

BARGE, Thomas John, went to Old Hall, July 1831-9; admitted March 11, 1839; alumnus Dec. 13, 1844; ord.

priest; left July 6, 1847; at St. Patrick's, Soho, 1847, till death, Oct. 13, 1885.

BARKER, Edward, ord. priest here, and died in London in 1684. Probably identical with Edward Barker, *alias* Vernalty who was at Douay College, on the apostolic pension, 1642-5; took the College oath, June 19, 1642, and that of the profession of faith, May 20, 1644. He was made archdeacon of the Chapter in 1649.

BARKER, Thomas, *vide* Kelly.

BARLOW, Edward, *vide* Booth.

BARNARD, James, born London, March 26, 1733, son of James Barnard and his wife Margaret Brown, protestants, was educated at the Bluecoat School, after which was employed for some time in a mercantile house in Seville, where became a Catholic, and was received into the English College in that city. He was conditionally baptized by Fr. Hieronymo de Herce, March 23, 1756, and was confirmed by D. Dominico Perez de Rivera, Episcopo Gadarensi, March 23, 1757. There he was ord. priest, July 24, 1757; on July 19, 1758, he was admitted into the English College at Lisbon, where he studied theology, twice defending public theses, till July 17, 1761, when he was sent to the English mission. For some time he was chaplain at Cowdray, Sussex, where his first baptism is dated 12th Jan., 1762. How long he stayed there is not known, perhaps till the young protestant Viscount Montague came into possession in 1767. His missionary labours then seem to have been transferred to London, or vicinity, until his presentation by bishops Challoner and James Talbot to the presidency of the College at Lisbon, Aug. 5, 1776. He was formally installed Jan. 21, 1777, and so continued till his resignation in 1782. Returning to London, he succeeded the Rev. Joseph Bolton in the spiritual charge of the convent school at Brook Green, and also as Vicar General to Bishop Talbot, V.A.-L.D., in which office he died at his residence, 4, Castle-street, Holborn, Sept. 12, 1803, aged 70. Mr. Barnard was a member of the Old English Chapter. He published the following works: (1) "Life of . . . Richard Challoner," Lond., 1784; Dublin, 1793. (2) "Life of Ven. B. Joseph Labre," Lond., Coghlan, 1785, 12°, a translation. (3) "A Catechism," Lond., 1786, 12°, pp. 84. (4) "The



Apostolical Missions," Lond., 1786. (5) "The Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ." Lond., 1789. (6) "Every Families Assistant, at Complin, Benediction, Night Prayers . . . . and other Devotions." Lond., Coghlan, 1789, 16. (7) "A Dialogue." Lond., 1793. (8) "A General View of the Arguments for the Divinity of Christ." Lond., 1793.

BARNESLEY, John, *vide* Perrot.

BARNEY, Thomas Gilpin, admitted Nov. 27, 1895; ord. priest Mar. 23, and left Apr. 10, 1901; now at Torquay.

BARRETT, George, *alias* Martin, son of Thomas Barrett, of a good family in Warwickshire, at the age of fourteen came to Lisbon, and admitted Mar. 8, 1652; alumnus Oct. 10, 1655, and defended universal philosophy and divinity under Mr. Barnesley; ord. priest Mar. 7, 1661; appointed prefect of studies and procurator, Aug. 24, 1664; professor of philosophy, Sept. 20, 1667, and confessor, Dec. 2, 1668. Soon after left College for England, and Shropshire seems to have been the seat of his missionary labours. Under the chapter-government was Archdeacon of half of Hereford and Shropshire, his election taking place on Sept. 10, 1673; and when Bishop Leyburne became Vicar-Apostolic he appointed him rural dean of Salop and Cheshire. It is probable that he succeeded the Rev. William Wall at Longford, after that good priest's murder, near Leicester, whilst travelling to see his friends in Norfolk, in May, 1671. Longford Hall, near Newport, Salop, was the seat of the Hon. Mr. Thomas Talbot, son of John, Earl of Shrewsbury. Mr. Barrett was certainly there in 1693, and died Aug. 15, 1699, aged 61, "a very worthy person and sincere clergyman [*i.e.* chapter-man] and lover of the public," says Mr. Ward, secretary to the Old Chapter, adding, "This testimony is due to him from me, and from all that knew him."

BARRY, Michael, admitted Oct. 31, 1875; alumnus Dec. 20, 1883; ord. priest Jan. 29, 1887, and sent to St. Mary's College, Woolhampton; now at Southampton.

BARRY, Richard, admitted Oct. 12, 1865; alumnus Dec. 10, 1869; ord. priest; left Jan. 23, 1873; at Standish Hall, 1873-93; Chorley, 1894 to date.

BASKERVILLE, William, *vide* Bodenham.

BEAUMONT, John, *vide* Poyntz.

BEGGAN, Michael, admitted Sept. 27, 1865; ord. priest Dec. 18, 1869; left May 29, 1870, for Liverpool; now at Bootle, and canon.

BENNET, John, *vide* Hanmer.

BENSON, John Henry, admitted Sept. 21, 1879; alumnus Feb. 18, 1888; left Nov. 16, 1889; went to Salford Seminary, and ord. priest Aug. 10, 1890; Ashton-under-Lyne, 1891-2; retired to Plymouth, invalided, 1892; and died Oct. 21, 1893.

BERNARD, Gerard, *alias* Woodbury, educated at Twyford School, near Winchester, received his religious instruction from Rev. Robert Berry, who induced Bishop Giffard to recommend him to Dr. Ingleton, principal of St. Gregory's Seminary at Paris. There he was received, Dec. 2, 1729, but was placed for some years at Piapuse, which at that time served as a nursery for St. Gregory's. Was ord. priest Dec. 19, 1739, and took the doctor's cap at the Sorbonne, Mar. 8, 1742. In that year he came over to Lisbon, "When the College," says Bishop Challoner, "must have been lost without that seasonable supply." On Dec. 17, following, he took the oath for the office of vice-president. After the death of President John Manley, he was presented as successor, Feb. 3, 1756, by bishops Petre and Challoner, and was installed as rector of the English Residence, Sept. 14, 1759. He governed "with great wisdom and judgment," till his resignation Jan. 21, 1777. Continued to reside in the College till his death Sept. 22, 1783. Elected a canon of the Old English Chapter, Mar. 26, 1760. Was a classic in Latin and Greek, and was master of the French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese languages.

BETTS, John, born in London, son of John Betts, M.D., physician in ordinary to Charles II. and Queen Catharine, probably came here from St. Omer's College; was ordained subdeacon May 25, deacon May 26, and priest May 30, 1676, and left the College for the English mission Oct. 18, 1681. His youngest brother, James, born in 1674, went from St. Omer's to Douay College, where he became an alumnus in 1686, but when he had completed his course of philosophy, he expressed a wish to join the Carthusians. To this his father was strongly opposed, and in consequence he returned to England, married

Frances, daughter of Mr. Sergeant Trinder, of Berry Court, near Bentley, Hants, who bore him two sons—John Philip, a priest and licentiate in divinity, and Joseph, who died a student at Douay—and three daughters, all nuns, one at Dunkirk and the others at Rouen. After the death of his wife in 1704, he provided for the education of his children, and retired to his old college at Douay, whence he went to Nieuport, was professed under the name of Joseph, and died prior of the English Carthusian monastery, Oct. 31, 1729, aged 55.

BIDDLECORNE, or Biddlecombe, Edward, *alias* Stanley, born in Dorsetshire, arrived from Douay College, Nov. 14, 1628; ord. priest July 17, 1633; left for Douay College, Sept. 8, 1633. He is probably identical with Edward Coffin, fourth son of Richard Coffin, of Portlinch, co. Devon, Esq., by Eliz. dau. of Leonard Loveys, of Ogbeare, co. Cornwall, Esq., who used the *alias* of Martin Biddlecombe, became archdeacon of the Chapter and vicar general of particular district in 1656, and died Feb. 22, 1677-8.

BIGGS, Samuel Seymour, admitted Oct. 26, 1864; alumnus Dec. 10, 1869; left Nov. 12, ord. priest Dec. 22, 1872, and placed at Birkenhead; subsequently at Madeley Market, Salop, and left in 1877 for America.

BILLINGTON, John, born Sept. 1, 1763, and baptized at Ladywell, son of James Billington, and Jane his wife, of Dorton-in-Broughton, co. Lancaster; followed his brother Thomas to Sedgley Park, and was confirmed there by Bishop Hornyold, May 16, 1776; admitted on the Triple Trust, Nov. 5, 1777; alumnus March 12, 1781; left the College for the mission Feb. 11, 1784.

BIMSON, Michael, born Dec. 10, 1804, and baptized by Rev. John Kaye, son of John Bimson and Mary Lea of Upholland, Lancashire; admitted Jan. 13, 1818; alumnus Apr. 1, 1823; ord. priest; left for mission Apr. 11, 1828; assistant to Rev. Andrew Macartney at Sheffield, whence removed to St. Mary's, Wigan, where died Aug. 9, 1830, aged 25.

BIRD, Christopher, *alias* Mahon; alumnus Sept. 7, 1686; ord. priest; sent to English mission, Dec. 23, 1689.

BIRTWISTLE, Richard, *alias* Halliwell, was no doubt a scion of the ancient Catholic family of Birtwistle of

Huncote, Co. Lancaster, which returned a pedigree at Dugdale's Visitation in 1664. His mother was probably a daughter of Wm. Halliwell, of Liverpool, gent., whose family was allied with those of Nelson of Fairhurst, Molyneux of The Wood, and others of the Lancashire squirearchy. Admitted Aug. 17, 1727, on Dr. Thos. Godden's Fund; ord. priest Feb. 17, 1737; appointed prefect of studies Mar. 31, 1738; vice-president Oct. 31, 1739; and left the College for England Jan. 31, 1741. For a brief period he was stationed at Bunbury and Spurston, co. Chester, but left mission in the same year for Claughton Hall, Lancashire, where he died Jan. 26, 1742-3. He used the *alias* of Halliwell on the mission.

BISHOP, Francis, *vide* Victor.

BISSAGER, Isaac, *alias* John, admitted March 28, 1764, on Dr. Thos. Godden's Fund; died in the College, May 26, 1769.

BIX, Nicholas, probably a near relative of the two English Franciscans of his name; alumnus Nov. 30, 1697; ord. priest; sent England Dec. 22, 1702.

BLACKBURNE, Richard, *vide* Taylor.

BLACKLOE, Thomas, *vide* White.

BLACOE, Christopher, *vide* Tootell.

BLACOE, Joseph, *alias* Walton, of Lancashire; alumnus March 30, 1697; ord. priest; left for mission Jan. 24, 1703; died in Bedfordshire, Apr. 2, 1740.

BLEASDALE, John L., admitted Mar. 22, 1836; alumnus May 15, 1842; ord. priest; left Apr. 7, 1843; at Bishop's House, Northampton, 1843-5; Weedon, 1845-7; Aylesbury, 1847-8; Wolverton, 1848-50. Died in Australia.

BLEVIN, James, baptized by Rev. Robert Morgan, Sept. 18, 1732, son of Richard Blevin of London, and his wife Jane Amerstone; admitted on the Thatcher Fund, Aug. 11, 1745; alumnus Dec. 19, 1750; minor orders Sept. 19, 1755. His brother William became an alumnus of Douay College at the age of 24, in his second year's philosophy, Dec. 28, 1758. One of these brothers either succeeded the Rev. Jas. Barnard at Cowdray, Sussex, or attended to that mission from Easebourne for some years before 1779, when the Rev. Richard Antrobus recommenced the register at Easebourne.

BLOUNT, Gilbert, born in Shropshire, son of James Blount,

Esq., admitted July 7, 1640; ord. priest, July 30, 1645; left for England, Apr. 3, 1647.

BLOUNT, James Walter, born 1622, in Staffordshire, son of Francis Blount, Esq.; admitted Apr. 27, 1643; ord. priest Mar. 12, 1649; left for England May 1, 1650, but entered the English Bridgettine Monastery at Lisbon, and there was professed under the religious name of Jerome; died at Syon Abbey, Aug. 17, 1694, aged 72.

BLOUNT, Thomas, born in Shropshire, son of James Blount, Esq.; admitted Oct. 1, 1635, and commenced philosophy; ord. priest June 13, 1641; left for the English mission by way of Holland, Apr. 12, 1642. His missionary life was spent in his native county, where, after a few years, he was apprehended, brought to the bar on account of his priestly character, and died a confessor of the Faith under sentence of death in Shrewsbury gaol.

BLUNDELL, James, born Aug. 21, 1768, and baptized at Scarisbrick, co. Lancaster, by Fr. Raymond Harris, S.J., son of James Blundell and his wife Anne Gill; educated at Rev. Simon George Bordley's school at Newhouse, Aughton, who sent him to the College; admitted Oct. 10, 1787; ord. priest; in 1799 was appointed to take charge of the mission at Stockport, Cheshire, purchased a site at Edgeley for a new chapel, the foundation of which was laid in 1802, and the chapel, dedicated to SS. Philip and James, opened May 1, 1803; withdrew to Great Singleton, in the Fylde, Lancashire, in 1825, and there died Sept. 7, 1839, aged 71. A tablet to his memory at Edgeley calls him founder of that chapel.

BODENHAM, William, *alias* Baskerville, born 1630, third son of William Bodenham, Esq., of Bryngwyn, co. Hereford, by Jane, dau. and heiress of Richard Wright of Swilley, co. Derby, and relict of Thomas Fleet, of Hollow, co. Worcester. His grandfather was Sir Roger Bodenham, K.B. of Rotherwas, co. Hereford, and his grandmother was Bridget, dau. of Sir Humphrey Baskerville, Knt., of Erdisley Castle, co. Hereford. Admitted Apr. 11, 1649; oath Mar. 28, ord. subdeacon Apr. 12, and deacon June 7, 1653, but left for France May 29, 1654. He returned to England, and marr. the dau. of John Dannett, of Bosbury.

BOLNEY, Robert, admitted Apr. 3, 1687, on Salvin's Fund, which was afterwards given up; alumnus Dec. 21, 1701;

ord. priest; became a superior May 24, 1705, and was appointed prefect of studies Dec. 1, 1711, which office he seems to have held till Sept. 1719.

BOLTON, Richard, admitted Dec. 27, 1826; alumnus Dec. 8, 1834; ord. priest; left July 30, 1837; at Leyburn, Bedale, co. York, 1837, till death, Nov. 13, 1866.

BOND, Thomas, *vide* Pierce.

BOND, William Peter, born Aug. 1, 1811, son of Wm. Vincent and Nancy Bond, of St. Maugan's parish, Cornwall; went Sedgley Park, 1822-4; admitted Jan. 19, 1824; ord. priest, Mar. 29, 1835; left June 7, 1835; at Swansea, 1835-9; Marnhull, 1839-40; Chideock, 1840-4; accompanied Bp. Willson to Van Dieman's Land, Jan. 29, 1844; returned to England, and died May 26, 1888.

BONVILLE, Francis; admitted July 30, 1676; alumnus Sept. 8, 1677; prefect of studies and procurator, Jan. 10, 1682; left for English mission Nov. 8, 1684. He was probably a nephew of Fr. Antony Bonville, S.J., son of Humphrey Bonville, Esq., of Canford, co. Dorset.

BOOTH, Edward, *alias* Barlow, son of Richard Booth, baptized at Warrington, Dec. 15, 1639, had the venerable martyr, Dom Edw. Ambrose Barlow, O.S.B., for his godfather, and hence assumed the name of Barlow, on admittance to the College, Sept. 28, 1659, by which he passed throughout the remainder of his career; ord. priest Sept. 8, 1664; left Feb. 2, 1670; appointed chaplain to Lord Langdale, at Holme Hall, Yorkshire, whence removed to the seat of the Hoghtons, Park Hall, in Charnock Richard, Lancashire, in or about 1672. There his father, Richard Booth, died in the following year. Mr. Barlow was an excellent classical scholar, and is said to have had a competent knowledge of Hebrew before his admittance into the College. Dodd, who knew him well, says "that few of his age were better qualified by nature for mathematical science," adding: "the whole system of natural causes seeming to be lodged within him from his first coming to the use of reason." He often assured Dodd that his first perusal of Euclid was as easy to him as a newspaper. His name and fame are perpetuated in his invention of the pendulum watch, yet according to the too frequent fate of inventors, whilst others were great gainers by his ingenuity, Mr. Barlow would have reaped

no benefit had not Mr. Tompion, accidentally informed of the inventor's name, made him a present of £200. But Mr. Barlow's scientific invention was not confined to clocks and watches. He constructed many most ingenious water and other engines in various places in Lancashire, which were eagerly copied and afterwards improved upon by others.

For very many years before his death, Mr. Barlow was grand-vicar (or vicar-general) for the Lancashire district, and in this position was greatly respected. He was a zealous missionary, and worked inestimable good in the neighbourhood of Park Hall, Strangeways, and Hindley. The regularity of his life, his mortified appetite, and his compassion for the poor—to whom he conformed in his dress—were, indeed, truly apostolic. “Tho’ always poor,” says Dodd, “he always found means to relieve those that were in necessity.” He died at Park Hall, Sept. 19, 1719, aged 79. He published: “A Treatise of the origin of Springs, Wind, and the flux and reflux of the Sea. With Explanatory Maps.” Lond. 1714, 8. “Meteorological Essays.” Lond. 1715, 8. “An Exact Survey of the Tide, explicating its production and propagation, variety and anomaly in all parts of the World,” &c. Lond. 1717, 2 vols. 8vo., with 12 curious maps. 2nd edition, Lond. 1722, 8vo., in 2 parts. He also left in MS., “A Treatise of the Eucharist,” 3 vols. 4to.

BOOTH, John, alumnus July 12, 1693; ord. priest July 1, 1696; sent England Dec. 4, 1697; for some years resided at Cliffe Hall, near Stockton-on-Tees, a seat of the Witham's, where died Oct. 1, 1722.

BRADLEY, Peter, *vide* Winder.

BRADLEY, Thomas, *vide* Wright.

BRAILSFORD, Peter, admitted on John Woolfe's Fund; alumnus March 30, 1697; ord. priest and sent mission; died at Hampton, Middlesex, seat of Hon. Mrs. Porter, Dec. 2, 1734.

BRAIN, Charles, admitted Sept. 28, 1881, left Jan. 1, 1884; went to Oscott, June 5, 1885, and ord. priest Dec. 21, 1890; now at Chasetown, Walsall.

BRANNIGAN, Martin, admitted Oct. 10, 1884; ord. priest Dec. 22, 1894; left Apr. 25, 1895, for Harrow-road, London; now Walthamstow.



- BREERS, William, *alias* Harrison, probably allied to the ancient family of Breers (or Bryers) of Walton Hall, in Walton-cum-Fazakerley, co. Lancaster, of whom several became priests and nuns; admitted Sept. 11, 1716, on the Radcliffe Fund; alumnus Oct. 28, 1723; appointed procurator April 23, 1727; left for the English mission Dec. 19, 1728, and placed at Alston Lane, near Preston, Lancashire, where died Oct. 23, 1741.
- BRENNAN, John, admitted Oct. 12, 1874; left Mar. 7, 1879; proceeded to Ushaw, and ord. priest July 25, 1885; now at Ripon.
- BRIDGES, Edward, *alias* Duvall, admitted April 17, and alumnus Sept. 15, 1737; ord. priest March 8, 1744; left for mission Feb. 22, 1745; chaplain to the Manby family of South Weald, Essex, for upwards of thirty years, and so died, Dec. 25, 1778.
- BRINDLE, Robert, born Liverpool, Nov. 4, 1837; admitted Aug. 1, 1851, and after a distinguished course ord. priest Dec. 27, 1862; left Apr. 25, 1863; at Bishop's House, Plymouth, 1863-4; Camborne, 1864-7; Bishop's House, Plymouth, 1867-74; appointed chaplain to the forces, Jan. 12, 1874, and during the Egyptian war was present at the battle of Tel el Kebir, being the only chaplain at the front; was in the midst of the fire during the campaigns of Suakim, the Nile, and Ginneas, 1884-6; having spent ten years at Aldershot and Colchester, accompanied Lord Kitchener's expedition, and was present at battles of Atbara and Khartoum; twice specially promoted for service in the field; received the first pension for distinguished and meritorious service ever granted to a Catholic chaplain; companion of the Distinguished Service Order; medal with four clasps for Egypt, 1882; Turkish Order of the Medijet, third class, and Egyptian Order; medal for service in the Soudan with three clasps, and the Khedival bronze star, 1882; on retirement from the army in 1899, received from His Holiness the dignity of Domestic Prelate, and on the petition of Cardinal Vaughan was appointed by the Papal See his assistant, was consecrated bishop of Hermopolis in the church of San Gregorio on the Caelian Hill, by Cardinal Sartolli, March 12, 1899, and returned at once to England to take up his duties; on the resignation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop

Bagshawe, received his brief to the See of Nottingham, Dec. 16, 1901.

BRITTON, William, son of Dionysius Britton, of London; admitted July 4, 1633; left July 8, 1635. He may possibly be indentified with the Father William Britton, who, according to a report of the Jesuit Irish Mission, 1641-50, was serving in the Residence of Cashel, and had been cruelly handled in the church there by a mob of heretics.

BROCKHOLES, Roger, third son of Thomas Brockholes, of Claughton Hall, co. Lancaster, Esq., by Mary dau. and heiress of John Holden, of Chaighley Manor, in the same county, Esq., was sent to Douay College, where he took the oath Aug. 15, 1678. Having completed his course of theology, he came to Lisbon, admitted June 15, 1683, alumnus Jan. 15, 1684; ord. priest; taught classics for three years; appointed professor of philosophy Apr. 3, 1687, prof. of theology Jan. 1690, and prefect of studies Sept. 5, 1692; left for English mission June 29, 1695, and appointed senior confessor at York Bar Convent, where he died in 1700. Two years previously, on Oct. 10, 1698, he had been elected an archdeacon of the Old Chapter; an old record says: "He was a laborious and zealous missionary, and died with great sentiments of piety."

BROMLEY, Stephen, admitted about the middle of the 18th century. He is possibly identical with Dom Anselm Bromley, O.S.B., a native of Liverpool, professed at St. Lawrence's Monastery at Dieulward in 1766, sent to the mission in the North Province, and died in Liverpool, Nov. 27, 1779.

BROMWICH, Andrew, born in Shropshire, a member of an ancient family, admitted Jan. 10, 1668, alumnus Jan. 9, 1672; ord. priest; apprehended almost immediately upon his arrival in England, one of the victims of the Oates Plot of 1678, and committed to Stafford Gaol, tried at the county assizes, Aug. 13, 1679, before Lord Chief Justice Scroggs. The official report of the trial, printed by appointment of Scroggs, reads more like a burlesque than anything else. It seems that Mr. Bromwich resided at Perry Barr, parish of Handsworth, co. Stafford, and that he came over to England in 1678. It was asserted that he had said Mass at The Hay, near Madeley, co. Salop,

the seat of Mr. Purcell, and also at Mr. Birch's, but the evidence was of the flimsiest character. He was condemned to death under the *Act of 27 Eliz., cap. 2*, for being a seminary priest and coming into this country, and remitted back to gaol, where he lay for some time, apparently forgotten, so that after the national ferment raised by the Oates Plot had subsided he obtained his release with connivance rather than by actual reprieve. He then returned to his home and property at Oscott, where he remained till his death, Oct. 21, 1702. He thus established the mission at Oscott, settling his estate for that purpose, and was succeeded by his uncle the Rev. Francis Fitter. Subsequently it was made into the episcopal residence of the Vicar-Apostolic of the Midland District, and finally developed into Oscott College. Mr. Bromwich was a member of The Institute.

BROOKE, John, *vide* Fitzherbert.

BROOKE, Thomas, admitted Jan. 21, 1743, on the Radcliffe Fund, ord. Priest June 5, 1751; died in the College May 3, 1756.

BROOKS, Thomas, *vide* Younge.

BROWN, John, *vide* Woolfe.

BROWNE, Edward, son of Edward Brown, yeo. by his second wife Nancy, only dau. of John Hilton, was educated here, and received minor orders, but leaving, settled in Blackburn, and married Nov. 25, 1814, Alice, dau. of John Greenhalgh, of Blackburn, and sister of Henry Canon Greenhalgh, of Weld Bank; had six sons priests; subsequently resided in Preston and at Liverpool; died Mar. 13, 1867.

BROWNE, Edward Francis, eld. son of Edw. Browne, of Preston, *q.v.*; went Sedgley Park, 1828-9; admitted Dec. 24, 1829; alumnus Dec. 7, 1836; ord. priest; left Aug. 6, 1839; Minster Acres, Northumberland, 1839-42; Great Eccleston-in-the-Fylde, 1842-6; Birkenhead, and thence to Wrexham, where he died July 17, 1872; was canon of Shrewsbury, and in 1859 was made D.D.

BROWNE, Henry Francis, born Jan. 4, 1824, son of Edward Browne, of Preston, *q.v.*; admitted July 19, 1838, alumnus Dec. 9, 1846, left Oct. 9, 1848; ord. priest at St. Nicholas', Liverpool, 1849, and appointed curate at St. Anthony's, Liverpool; St. Mary's, Manchester, 1849-55;

rector of the Catholic Collegiate Institute, Manchester, 1855-8; Levenshulme, 1858-60; Stydd Lodge, Ribchester, 1860-7; St. Edmund's, Bolton, 1867-80; SS. Peter and Paul, Bolton, 1880-5; retired to Southport, and died there Oct. 10, 1886, aged 62.

BROWNE, James William, admitted Aug. 24, 1877; proceeded to the English College, Rome, but left through ill health, and went to Oscott College, 1882-5, and ord. priest at Oscott, Jan. 24, 1886, and was placed at the Cathedral, Nottingham; became canon of Nottingham, 1900; now at St. Joseph's, Derby.

BROWNE, John, born 1636, son of Thomas Browne, admitted March 8, 1652, left Oct. 18, 1655.

BROWNE, John Francis, son of Edward Browne, *q.v.*; admitted Feb. 19, 1843; left Oct. 15, 1846; proceeded to English Coll., Rome, where ord. priest; at St. Chad's, Manchester, 1853-7; became military chaplain, 1857, and at Gosport till 1868, Aldershot 1868-76, Portsmouth, 1876-86, Cairo, Egypt, 1886-7, Portsmouth, 1887-8, when retired, at Portsmouth, 1888-92, Portchester, 1892-3, Portsmouth, 1893 till death, Nov. 6, 1894.

BROWNE, Joseph Aloysius, born 1820, son of Edw. Browne, of Preston, *q.v.*; admitted July 19, 1838, alumnus Dec. 9, 1846; ord. priest; left July 25, 1849; at Carlisle, 1849-51; St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 1851-6; Houghton-le-Spring, 1856-89; Chiswick, London, 1889-90; Dartford, Kent, 1890 till death, Mar. 23, 1897, aged 76; was canon of Hexham and Newcastle for many years.

BROWNE, Richard Aloysius, born in Manchester, Nov. 16, 1817, son of Edw. Browne, of Preston, *q.v.*; went Sedgley Park School, Jan. 1829; admitted Dec. 24, 1829, ord. priest May 22, and left Aug. 9, 1842; at Everingham Park, co. York, 1842-7; St. Anne's, Leeds, 1847, during epidemic of typhus fever, and remains there; canon of Beverley, 1850, and in 1878, on establishment of Cathedral-Chapter of Leeds, appointed provost, his church being made the Pro-Cathedral.

BROWNE, William Francis, son of Edw. Browne, of Preston, *q.v.*; admitted Nov. 23, 1844, alumnus Mar. 15, 1852; ord. priest, and retained as professor; left July 8, 1864; at Stamford, co. Lincoln, 1864-80; canon of Notts.,

1869, subsequently provost and V.G.; St. Wilfrid's, York, 1881 till death, Jan. 5, 1887.

BUCKLEY, James, born Feb. 24, 1770, son of John and Ann Buckley, of London, baptized by Rev. Gerard Robinson; admitted Feb. 22, 1785; ord. priest Dec. 24, 1794, and retained in the College as a superior till 1801; presented to the presidency by Bishops Douglass and Poynter, Mar. 29, and formally installed, Dec. 15, 1806; resigned and returned to the English mission, 1819.

BULLESBACH, Rudolph, admitted Nov. 29, 1880, ord. priest Feb. 15, and left May 2, 1891; now at Tooting-Graveney, London.

BUNCE, George, admitted Nov. 11, 1868, ord. priest, Dec. 22, 1877, and left May 8, 1878; now at Bilston, co. Stafford.

BUTLER, James A., admitted Sept. 17, 1872, ord. priest Dec. 22, 1877, left Mar. 8, 1878; now at Aiskew, Bedale, co. York.

BYFLEET, John, *vide* Gildon.

BYRNE, Joseph, admitted Oct. 14, 1890, ord. priest Mar. 18, and left Apr. 12, 1899; now at West Hartlepool.

BYRNE, Thomas, admitted July 13, 1881; alumnus, Feb. 28, 1889; ord. priest Apr. 2, and left March 4, 1892; now at Derby.

BYRON, Thomas, probably a member of the recusant family of his name settled at Sutton, Lancashire, an offshoot from the Byrons of Byron Hall, in the same county, who still retained the faith in the reign of James I.; alumnus Sept. 15, 1680; ord. priest; appointed procurator Nov. 4, 1684; left for England, Apr. 29, 1686.

CAFFREY, Edward, born Apr. 25, 1844, in parish of Wilkenstown, Navan, co. Meath; went diocesan semin. of Navan; admitted Sept. 30, 1865; ord. priest Dec. 18, 1869; left May 29, 1870; at Douglas, Widnes, and Liverpool till went to Barrow, 1879, where died Oct. 10, 1899, aged 55.

CAHALAN, Wilfrid, admitted Apr. 9, 1890; ord. priest; and left Apr. 12, 1899; now at Rochdale.

CALLAGHAN, Michael, admitted March 15, 1837; alumnus Dec. 13, 1844; left in deacon's orders, Mar. 17, 1846.

CALVERT, Philip, born at Danby Wiske, Yorkshire, son of Sir George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore, co. Longford,

in Ireland, by Anne, dau. of George Wynne, of Hertingfordbury, co. Herts, Esq.; admitted June 9, 1642; publicly defended theses in philosophy, June 20, 1646; left Apr. 7, 1647.

CAREW, Henry, son of Thomas Carew, Esq., of Devonshire, by Anne Clifford his wife, admitted as a convictor, Apr. 29, 1659; left Jan. 14, 1660.

CAREY, Charles, *vide* Savage.

CAREY, Richard, *vide* Savage.

CARR, Edwin, admitted Sept. 12, 1875; left Feb. 8, 1878; proceeded to Ushaw and the seminary Leeds, and ord. priest Aug. 25, 1889; now at Batley Carr, Dewsbury.

CARTER, John, probably son of Robert Carter, of Thistleton, co. Lancaster, yeoman, a Catholic non-juror in 1717, who died in 1721; admitted Aug. 17, 1727, on the Radcliffe Fund; ord. priest and sent to England, July 17, 1736; stationed at St. Laurence's, Newhouse, near Preston, in or before 1741, till death, Oct. 18, 1789. He was assisted at Newhouse by his nephew, Rev. James Carter, *alias* Mawdesley, from about 1762.

CARTMELL, Henry, admitted June 13, 1871; left July 28, 1876; proceeded to Ushaw College, where ord. priest, Aug. 10, 1883; now at Whittingham, Northumberland.

CASSIN, Thomas, admitted June 16, 1866; alumnus May 17, 1875; died Aug. 16, 1875.

CASWELL, Joseph, born Apr. 16, 1802, son of Joseph and Eleanor Caswell of Sedgley, Staffordshire; went to Sedgley Park School; admitted July 11, 1816, but left same year.

CATON, Thomas, born Sept. 26, and baptized by Rev. Nic. Skelton, Oct. 3, 1756, son of John Caton and his wife Anne Gregson, of Lancaster; admitted on Rev. Jno. Shepperd's Fund, Oct. 30, 1768; ord. priest March 11, 1780; left for the mission 1782; stationed at Alston Lane, Lancashire, till 1785, where removed to Towneley Hall; Culcheth Hall, June 11, 1791, till June 29, 1792, so to Formby; returned to Towneley Hall (Burnley mission) in or before 1798; Cottam, July 24, 1812 till death, Aug. 14, 1826, aged almost 70.

CATON, William, born in London, June 5, 1782, son of Robert Caton, of the old Lancashire family of that name, by Mary Thornborough his wife, was baptized by the

Rev. Rowland Davies, confirmed by Bishop Douglass; sent to Sedgley Park School, 1795; admitted Oct. 9, 1795; left without taking orders.

CAWLEY, Thomas L., admitted Aug. 25, 1848; alumnus Apr. 5, 1867; ord. priest Dec. 18, 1869; D.D.; professor to date.

CHALLONER, Edward, born May, 1640, son of Edward Challoner and his wife Jane Harrison, of Speke, co. Lancaster, admitted Nov. 9, 1660; died in the College, Aug. 29, 1662. The family were staunch recusants, of the yeomary class, and their names frequently appear in Catholic records.

CHARNOCK, Richard, *vide* Arundel.

CHARNOCK, Robert, son of Roger Charnock, Esq., of Blacklach House, subsequently known as the Old Hall, Leyland, co. Lancaster, by Anne dau. of Robert Manley, of Sprotton, co. Northampton, and of Rosliston, co. Derby, Esq.; admitted Sept. 1, 1633, under the *alias* of Manley; alumnus June 29, 1635; ord. priest Apr. 26, 1639; left for England, Apr. 14, 1640; inherited his paternal estate after the death of his elder brother William; resided at Blacklach, in which was the chapel, and served the Leyland mission; was archdeacon of the Chapter, *pro notarius apostolicus*, and grand vicar in Lancashire; died at Blacklach, Feb. 2, 1670-1.

CHRIMPSEY, John and William, *vide* Skinner.

CLARENCE, Peter, was nominated president by Bishop Smith and Anthony Champney, dean of the Chapter, Apr. 8, 1637 or 1638, but being at the time in prison or under bond for appearance, he did not arrive at the College till June, 1638. He resigned and left for England, June 29, 1642. It is stated that he had been educated at the English College at Seville. Presumably he is identical with Peter Curtis, born at Andover, Hants, 1595, son of Thomas Curtis and his wife Jane Burton, of Longparish, Hants. This gentleman belonged to an ancient family of Curtis, of Enborne, near Newbury, co. Berks, but being reduced in circumstances engaged in business at Andover. Peter was one of the youngest of nine sons. One of his two sisters was a Poor Clare at Rouen. Four of his brothers joined the Society, and the eldest, Fr. Thomas Curtis, S.J., sent him to St. Omer's College,



in 1614. Thence he was sent to the English College at Seville, returned to Belgium for a year's philosophy under the Jesuits till, Sept. 29, 1621, he was admitted into the English College at Rome, where he was ordained priest June 24, and sent to England, Sept. 16, 1625. He was discharged from prison under bond for his appearance in 1634, but again was apprehended and confined in Newgate about 1637. If the identification is correct, he prudently adopted the *alias* of Clarence upon assuming the position of president at Lisbon in 1638, and after his return to England in 1642, used the *alias* of Peterson, perhaps after his older namesake, Peter Peterson, who matriculated at Douay in 1605, and was possibly a relative. He became canon and treasurer of the Chapter, and in that capacity took part in the controversy with Dr. George Leyburne. On Jan. 4, 1660-1, he was appointed vicar *in solidum*, and was secretary, *pro tem.* in 1667. He died in Holborn, London, July 5, 1673, aged 78. He established a fund at the College called the "Curtis Fund."

CLARKE, Augustine, born Coventry, 1871; went to St. Wilfrid's College, Cheadle; admitted Sept. 23, 1891; ord. priest Mar. 13, and left May 25, 1897; at Birkenhead 1897-8; Altrincham 1898-9; died at Gunnersbury House, Isleworth, Oct. 7, 1899, aged 28.

CLARKE, Francis, admitted Sept. 6, 1883; left Sept. 21, 1884; ord. priest at St. Bernard's Seminary, Olton, Feb. 25, 1888; now at Miles Platting, Manchester.

CLARKE, Peter, admitted Sept. 15, 1863; alumnus Dec. 10, 1869; ord. priest; left Jan. 23, 1873; at Ince, Wigan, 1873-7.

CLAYTON, Francis, *vide* Humphrey Whitaker.

CLEGG, George Benjamin, admitted Jan. 23, 1848; alumnus Nov. 30, 1853; ord. priest; superior; left Apr. 9, 1858; now at Neston, Cheshire, and provost of Shrewsbury.

CLEMENTS, Alfred William, admitted Aug. 1, 1872; ord. priest Dec. 23, 1882; left Apr. 3, 1883; now at Barking.

CLIFFE, John, born at Preston, Lanc., Sept., 11, 1799, son of Lawrence and Elizabeth Cliffe, bapt. by Rev. Robert Blacoe; admitted Oct. 20, 1817; alumnus Jan. 7, 1821; died in the College Aug. 20, 1822.

CLIFFORD, William, son of Henry Clifford, of Brackenbury, co. Lincoln, Esq., by his wife Eliz., dau. of Richard Thimelby, of Irnham Hall, co. Lincoln, Esq., was heir to the barony of Clifford; ordained priest at Douay College, after which spent ten years on the mission in England; came to Lisbon as vice-president in May, 1630, under the *alias* of Mansell; left Oct. 23, 1634. The preservation of the College is said to have been largely owing to his prudence, patience and piety. Next engaged in the government of Tournay College, at Paris, and after some years retired to the Hospital des Incurables, where he died, Apr. 30, 1670. Author of *Christian Rules*, Paris, 1652, and other works—*vide Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths. Vol. I.*

CODY, George Elphege; admitted Sept. 15, 1863; left May 13, 1865; joined the English Benedictine Congregation, and ord. priest Dec. 20, 1873; died 1891.

COFFIN, Edward, *vide* Biddlecorne.

COLEGATE, John Paul, born May 14, 1783, son of William Colegate and his wife Eliz. Perkins, of Feversham, Kent, protestants; bapt. conditionally by Rev. Wm. Poynter (subsequently bishop), and confirmed by Bp. Douglass; went Old Hall, 1801; admitted Feb. 19, 1802; ord. priest, and retained as a superior till death, 1813.

COLLINGRIDGE, Ignatius, born at Dover, Kent, July 2, 1807, son of William and Eliz. Collingridge, and nephew of Bishop Peter Bernardine Collingridge, V.A.-W.D.; went Sedgley Park, 1817-19; admitted June 29, 1818; alumnus Dec. 3, 1826; left April, 1828; went Oscott College, 1828, and ord. priest Dec. 6, 1831; stationed for nearly 40 years at Winchester, whence retired to Clifton Wood Convent, where he acted as chaplain, and died June 11, 1889, aged 81. Published various sermons.

COLLINGWOOD, William, son of Edwin Thos. Collingwood, of Corby, co. Lincoln, Esq.; admitted May 4, 1885; left for the Eng. Coll., Rome, Oct. 7, 1891, where took degree of D.D.; ord. priest at St. John Lateran, Dec. 21, 1895; at Nottingham, 1896-8; Glossop, 1898 to date.

COLSTON, William, son of Edward and Penelope Colston, of London; alumnus Oct. 30, and ordained priest Nov. 13, 1678; left for mission Sept. 22, 1680, and for several

years was agent for the College in London; elected canon of the Chapter, June 2, 1690; died in London, Dec. 4, 1695. He bequeathed £25 per annum for the education of a student at the College.

CONSITT, Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Consitt, of Hull, bapt. by Rev. Thomas Gillow; admitted Aug. 15, 1814; left 1816.

CONWAY, Richard, admitted Nov. 13, 1869; alumnus Dec. 20, 1875; left Oct. 5, 1880; ord. priest Aug. 28, 1881; now at Parson's-green, London.

COOP, Thomas, born March 15, 1782, son of Thomas Coop, of Prestwich, Lancashire, and his wife Elizabeth Bradshaw; admitted July 17, 1795.

COOPER, William, son of Wm. and Anne Cooper; born April 11, 1802; went to Sedgley Park School, 1815; admitted July 11, 1816; returned to England, and died after a few months.

CORBISHLEY, Samuel, born March 24, 1759, son of John Corbishley, of Goosnargh, co. Lancaster, and his wife Grace Gornall; educated at Sedgley Park School; admitted March 21, 1783; ord. priest Apr. 11, 1789, and retained as a superior till 1808; died at Hardwick, Oxon, Dec. 25, 1830.

COTTERELL, Charles, probably son of John Cotterell, a convert, late of Solihull, co. Warwick; born at Birmingham, Apr., 1748, and baptized by Fr. Felix Englefield, O.S.F.; confirmed by Bishop James Talbot in 1762; admitted on Revell's Fund; further particulars wanting. He was brother to Fr. Thomas Cotterell, O.S.F., who died at Osmotherley, Aug. 26, 1816.

COURTENAY, Thomas Nicholas, admitted; proceeded to Eng. Coll. Rome; ord. priest June 11, 1881, and took degree of D.D.; returned as a superior to Lisbon, 1883-8; left for the mission, and at Barnstaple, 1888-9; Penzance, 1889-94; made canon of Portsmouth, 1894, and now V.G., and at Bishop's House, Portsmouth.

CRAVEN, William, born Feb. 27, 1799, son of John Craven, of Clayton Green, co. Lancaster, gent., and his wife Margt., dau. of Jaspar Gibson, of Hexham, attorney-at-law, eld. son of Jaspar Gibson, of Stonecroft, Hexham, Esq.; went Sedgley Park School, 1811-14; admitted Oct. 12, 1814; left March, 1816. His brother, Jaspar Craven,

who went to Sedgley Park in 1806, and afterwards to Ushaw College, returned as a master to the Park, 1822-38, subsequently came out to Lisbon to be master in the school established by Dr. Hsley, and died there in Sept., 1862.

**CRAWLEY**, Michael, went to Sedgley Park School, 1854-61; admitted Oct. 3, 1861; alumnus Feb. 18, 1864; left July 9, 1864; at Ushaw Coll., 1864-5; ord. priest at Stockport, Dec. 17, 1865; now at Sale, Cheshire, and canon of Shrewsbury.

**CRIMEN**, John, admitted Oct. 1, 1708; left June 1, 1713.

**CROFT**, Thomas, born June 21, 1835, son of Henry Croft and his wife Hannah Sudlow, of Liverpool; admitted with his brother William, Sept. 9, 1847; ord. priest; left July 24, 1861, and placed at Swansea; now invalided at Lyme Regis.

**CROFT**, William, born Oct. 14, 1836, brother of Thomas, *q.v.*; admitted Sept., 9, 1847; ord. priest, and retained as a superior; left June 1, 1865; now at Lincoln, and canon of Nottingham, and V.G., 1902.

**CROOK**, William, born at Rishton, Lancashire; admitted Oct. 8, 1872; alumnus Dec. 3, 1880; left Oct. 2, 1882; ord. priest at Salford, Dec. 23, 1882; at Barton-on-Irwell, but died of consumption at his mother's house, Brindle, June 21, 1886.

**CROPPER**, John, born in Lancashire, July 16, 1742, and baptized by Rev. Wm. Grimbaldeston of Wroughtington; admitted May 8, 1755; confirmed at Lisbon, June 11, 1756.

**CROSBY**, James, went with his brother Charles to Sedgley Park School, 1764, thence sent to Lisbon; ord. priest; appointed vice-president, Oct. 1781; left for the mission, 1789, and died at Hales Place, Canterbury, seat of the Hales family, Nov. 30, 1819.

**CROSS**, Andrew, admitted June 17, 1713; ran away, Jan. 16, 1716. He is probably identical with Andrew Cross, of Oulton, co. Stafford, gent., son of George Cross, who, as a Catholic non-juror, returned in 1717 a fair estate at Oulton and at Sutton. Andrew was probably younger brother to Rowland and Thomas, below, and also to Peter Cross; Andrew and Peter were certainly nephews of the Rev. Wm. Fitter who served the mission at Oulton for some time.

CROSS, Rowland, and his brother Thomas became *alumni* Nov. 9 and Nov. 8, 1692, respectively.

CROUCHER, Christopher, born, and baptized by Rev. Richard Kendal, Feb. 21, 1733, son of Ralph Croucher, of Midhurst, Sussex; admitted on the Godden Fund, March 17, 1746; ord. priest March 20, 1757; became vice-president by nomination of Bishops Benj. Petre and Rich. Challoner, Nov. 27, 1759; died in the College, Aug. 7, 1765.

CURTIS, Peter, *vide* Clarence.

CUTAJAR, Henry, admitted Nov. 13, 1869; alumnus April 5, 1878; left Jan. 1880; ord. priest Mar. 12, 1881; now at Stoke Newington, London.

DANBY, John, a native of Yorkshire; alumnus Apr. 17, 1688; ord. priest, Dec. 21, 1689; sent England, Jan. 2, 1693; living on the mission in Yorkshire in July, 1698.

DANIEL, Edward, *vide* Pickford.

DANIEL, George, born Apr. 23, 1802, son of Charles and Elizabeth Daniel, was baptised at Aston, Staffordshire, by Rev. Mr. Maraih; went Sedgley Park School, 1814; admitted July 11, 1816; returned to England in ill-health, and after a few days died piously in London.

DARCY, Francis, son of Francis Darcy, of Northamptonshire, admitted Nov. 16, 1652.

DAVIES, Peter Augustine, born at Great Crosby, Lancashire, 1812; went Sedgley Park School; admitted Nov. 9, 1826; alumnus Dec. 8, 1834; ord. priest 1839, and retained as professor; left July 6, 1847, and placed at Walsall till 1848; professor of theology at Oscott College, Nov. 1848-Mid., 1849, thence Sedgley Park School till 1850; Stoke-upon-Trent, 1850-1; SS. Peter & Paul, Wolverhampton, 1851-3; Bilston, 1853-63; Bloxwich, where erected new church and schools, 1863-85; retired to his relatives at Liverpool, and died at his sister's at Bootle, Nov. 16, 1891, aged 78.

DAVIS, George, born Jan. 6, 1786, son of Pranzelo and Jane Davis, of London, and baptized conditionally by Rev. Wm. Fryer; went to Sedgley Park School, 1797; admit. May 1, 1809; left —.

DAVIS, John, born Oct. 7, 1837; went Sedgley Park 1847-50; admitted July 16, 1850; ord. priest Dec. 27, 1862; left April 25, 1863; at Fitzroy-sq. 1863-4; at Ogle-street

1864-7; Lincoln's-Inn-Fields 1867-81; Harwich, 1881-3; Sunbury-on-Thames, 1883 till death at Oporto whilst on a visit to Lisbon, May 28, 1898, aged 60, and buried in the College vault in the Praseres cemetery.

DAVIS, Thomas, born Dec. 8, 1839; went to Sedgley with bro. John, *q.v.*, 1847-52; admitted July 20, 1852; ord. priest June 19, 1863; left July 31, 1864; at St. Anne's, Blackburn, 1864-8; Longridge, 1868-71; Stratford, 1871-2; Poplar, 1873-4; Ogle-street, 1874-7; Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London, 1877-81; Harwich, 1881-3; Sunbury-on-Thames, 1883 to date.

DAWSON, Thomas G., admitted Oct. 8, 1867; alumnus Dec. 22, 1871; left Dec. 15, 1874; ord. priest at St. Edward's College, Liverpool, Jan. 17, 1875; thence to Westby, 1877-82; Bootle, 1882-3; subsequently at Woolston; and now at Ditton Hall.

DAY, William *vide* Talbot.

DENNETT, James, born Dec. 20, 1767, son of Wm. Dennett, of Eccleston, Lancashire, and his wife Mary Valentine; educated at Rev. Simon George Bordley's School; admitted Nov. 30, 1785; ord. priest, Dec. 25, 1794, and retained as a superior; left 1798, and succeeded his old master, Rev. S. G. Bordley, at Aughton; erected new chapel at Aughton, 1823; and after serving that mission for 47 years, retired to Ormskirk in 1845; where died March 5, 1850; and was buried at Windleshaw.

DIAS SANTOS, Emanuel, born in London, Feb. 8, 1770, and baptized by Rev. Henry Peach, son of Cajetan Dias Santos, a Portuguese gentleman, who settled at Pilgrim Hatch, Essex, and married Anne Tudor, an English lady; went, with his brother John, to Old Hall College, Feb., 1776-July, 1780, thence to the English Dominican convent at Bornhem, Flanders, July 8, 1780-1792, and finished his novitiate at Louvain, where he took the religious name of Thomas; upon the French revolution came with his co-religious to London, and having been secularized came to Lisbon, and admitted Sept. 9, 1797; ord. priest Dec. 25, 1799, retained as superior, till sent to England, March 24, 1802, and rejoined his old confreres, the Dominicans, late of Bornhem, at their school at Carshalton, Surrey, till after the demise of his father, July 3, 1813, when he settled at Braganza Cottage, Pilgrim Hatch, manor of Downsels, near South Weald,

- and died, on a visit to Margate, April 19, 1834, aged 64.
- DOD, Francis, probably a native of Staffordshire; alumnus July 12, 1693; ord. subdeacon Apr. 24, 1696; ord. priest; sent to England, Apr. 29, 1698. Was at Chillington, co. Stafford, 1702; said to have carried out Rev. Dan. Fitter's bequest for an itinerant priest in Staffordshire; died May 12, 1734.
- DODD, Robert, born Feb. 3, 1767, son of Edward Dodd and his wife Cath. Thomas, of the suburbs of London, in Surrey; admitted Oct. 29, 1779, expelled March 4, 1783.
- DORAN, Bernard, admitted Dec. 22, 1850; alumnus Nov. 30, 1857; ord. priest; left July 24, 1861; Gravesend, 1861-2; Portsea, 1862-88; Southampton, 1888-90; Bootle, Liverpool, 1890-1; Woolstone, Southampton, 1891-2; Winchester, 1892-3; Southsea, 1893-5; retired, Southsea, 1895-7, and at Southport, Lancashire, 1897 till death, Feb. 18, 1900.
- DOWLING, John, born Aug. 27, 1780, son of Joseph Dowling, and his wife, Kath. Dunn, of London; baptized by Rev. John Lee, conditionally, and confirmed by Bishop Douglass; admitted May 1, 1801.
- DOWLING, John, admitted Dec. 21, 1822; ord. priest May 26, 1828, retained as superior, left June 7, 1835.
- DOWLING, William, admitted Jan. 13, 1864; ord. priest, May 22, and left July 13, 1875; Salford, 1875-6; St. Patrick's, Manchester, 1876-7; Ancoats, 1877-82; St. Augustine's, 1882-8; Heywood, 1888-9; off mission, 1889; St. Joseph's, Stockport, 1890-3; Mold, 1893-7; went to America.
- DOWNES, James Francis, admitted Oct. 16, 1868; ord. priest Dec. 21, 1872; left, June 5, 1873; now at St. Patrick's Bradford.
- DOYLE, Daniel, admitted Nov. 23, 1875; ord. priest Dec. 18, 1880; left May 12, 1881; Wavertree, 1881-8; Barrow-in-Furness, 1888-9; joined the Franciscans.
- DOYLE, William, admitted Sept. 27, 1864; left Dec. 15, 1874, and ord. priest Jan. 17, 1875; Barrow-in-Furness, 1875-80; Douglas, 1880-6.
- DRURY, Mark, *vide* Harrington.
- DUCKETT, Richard, son, by his first wife, of Thomas Duckett, of Preston, Lancashire, sculptor, descended from a recusant family of long standing at Alston-cum-Hother-sall, the name being originally spelt Duckworth but



pronounced Ducket, which latter form was adopted by the family some time before its removal to Claughton in the 18th century; admitted Jan. 14, 1847; alumnus Nov. 30, 1853; ordained priest; received the degree of D.D., through the nuncio from Rome, and retained as a professor till 1876, when came to St. John's, Norwich, where still remains.

DUNFORD, John, admitted Dec. 13, 1881; alumnus Feb. 28, 1889; ord. priest, Dec. 17, 1892; left March 9, 1893; now at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

DUVALL, Edward, *vide* Bridges.

DYMOCK, Robert, *vide* Heywood.

EDEN, James, of an ancient family seated at West Auckland, co. Durham, after studying Latin and Greek classics in England, was admitted under *alias* of Clare, 1683; took the College oath and gown in his first year's divinity, Sept. 7, 1686, but was afterwards expelled for misconduct. Then went to Watten in Flanders, the novitiate of the English Jesuits, who sent him to the English College at Rome, where admitted by Father Ant. Lucas, S.J., the rector, Jan. 10, 1689, and in March, 1690, was ord. priest. Having taken the oath of Pope Alex. VII. at Lisbon, a dispensation was obtained, and he entered the Society, but was afterwards ejected. This is one of the many names omitted from Bro. Foley's version of the Diary of the English College, Rome.

EDEN, William Martin, admitted Feb., 1865; alumnus Feb. 22, 1866; ord. priest, and a superior until death, Jan. 20, 1894.

EDWARDS, Robert, son of Edward ap David and his wife Elizabeth Clough, of Denbigh; admitted June 13, 1660; ord. priest Sept. 8, 1664; became professor of philosophy May 1, 1670, and prefect of studies Jan. 1, 1671; came to the English mission; elected by the Old Chapter archdeacon of North Wales, Dec. 8, 1671; died 1685 in Flintshire, probably at Upper Bettisfield Hall, parish of Hanmer, a seat of the Fowlers.

EGERTON, John, of an ancient Cheshire family; alumnus Jan. 9, diaconate Jan. 10, 1672; ord. priest; sent England, May 3, 1677.

ELLIS, Humphrey, *vide* Waring.

ELLIS, William, *vide* Edward Waring.

ERRINGTON, William, a native of Yorkshire, admitted

July 15, 1684; alumnus Nov. 9, 1692; dedicated his thesis of Universal philosophy to Queen Catharine; ord. priest May, 1693; sent England, Apr. 25, 1695, and became chaplain to the Salvins at Croxdale Hall, co. Durham, where he died Feb. 12, 1732-3, bequeathing his effects for the benefit of the Croxdale mission.

EYRE, Robert, *vide* Fitzherbert.

EYRE, Thomas, admitted Oct. 5, 1859; alumnus Dec. 11, 1861; left Apr. 27, 1863; ord. priest at Sheffield, May 21, 1864; now at St. Bede's, Rotherham.

FANNING, George, admitted Oct. 3, 1884; left Feb. 25, 1885; proceeded to Old Hall and S. Sulpice, Paris; ord. priest Sept. 23, 1893; now at Brighton.

FARRELL, Thomas, P. . . admitted Sept. 24, 1880; ord. priest Feb. 15, and left May 2, 1891; now at Barrow-in-Furness.

FENN, Thomas, W., went to Sedgley Park School; admitted Feb. 2, 1852; alumnus Nov. 30, 1853; left Aug. 14, 1856; ord. priest at Oscott, April 11, 1857; Chepstow, 1857-8; Swansea, 1858-61; Llanarth, 1861-2; Tiverton, 1862-4; Chidiock, 1865-8; Coxlodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1868-9; Tewkesbury, 1870 to date.

FICKLING, Duncan, admitted Nov. 10, 1897; ord. priest Mar. 23, and left Apr. 12, 1901; at Holy Family, Manchester.

FIELDING, William I., admitted February 19, 1843; alum. March 15, 1852; ord. priest; left June 27, 1855; at New-road, London, 1855-8; Bened. Convent, Hammersmith, 1858-9; Great Eccleston, Lancashire, 1859-60.

FINEGAN, Thomas, admitted Sept. 27, 1865; ord. priest Dec. 18, 1869; left Mar. 8, 1870; at Liverpool, 1870-1; Barrow-in-Furness, 1871-5; Appleton, Widnes, 1875 to date.

FISHER, Daniel, *vide* Fitter.

FISHER, Daniel, alumnus July 5, 1667; ord. priest; appointed professor of philosophy, May 1, 1670; left for England, April 9, 1675; died in London, 1685-6.

FISHER, Francis, *vide* Fitter.

FISHER, Richard, *vide* Stuttard.

FISHER, William, a native of Lancashire; admitted Sept. 7, 1748; alumnus March 12, 1756; ord. priest, Dec. 20, 1760; left for England, July 14, 1761; stationed at

Showley Hall, Lancashire, seat of the Walmesleys, with Bishop Francis Petre; removed to Stydd Lodge, Ribchester, when the chapel was erected there in 1789, resigned charge of mission in 1805, but continued at Stydd Lodge till death, Nov. 1, 1813.

FITTER, Daniel, born in Worcestershire, 1628, son of William and Margaret Fitter, of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, gent.; admitted Nov. 24, 1647, under *alias* of Fisher; alumnus Dec. 12, and ord. priest Dec. 24, 1651; left March 23, 1654; chaplain to the Fowlers at St. Thomas' Priory, near Stafford; elected Vicar-general for Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Salop, by the Chapter, April 18, 1687; opened school in Stafford *temp.* James II; first provincial president and procurator of The Institute, dissolved after his death in 1702; died at St. Thomas' Priory, Feb. 7, 1699-1700, aged 72, and buried with the Fowlers at Baswick church.

FITTER, Francis, born 1622, brother of Daniel, *q.v.*, made his rudimentary studies at Wolverhampton; admitted under *alias* of Fisher, Dec. 7, 1640; alumnus July 25, 1641; ord. priest July 30, 1645; left for England *via* Holland, April 3, 1647; stationed at Oulton, Staffordshire, seat of his brother-in-law, Mr. Cross; elected archdeacon of the Chapter, May 5, 1665, which he later resigned; joined The Institute; died at Oulton, Oct. 11, 1710, aged 88. Established "Johnson's Fund," for sick and disabled clergy of the Midland District, with money left by his brother Daniel to the Institute, but in which he had a life interest.

FITZHERBERT, John, *alias* Brooke, born Oct. 31, 1645, sixth son of William Fitzherbert, of Swynnerton Hall, co. Stafford, Esq., by Anne, dau. of Sir Basil Brooke, of Madeley, co. Salop, Knt.; admitted Sept. 28, 1659, ran away in 1662, but returned, and died in the College, Oct. 7, 1677, aged almost 32.

FITZHERBERT, Robert, born 1629, son of Francis Fitzherbert, of Tissington Hall, co. Derby, Esq., ancestor of the baronets of that name, after studying in England came to Lisbon at the age of 18; admitted under the *alias* of Eyre, Aug. 15, 1647; ord. priest, Dec. 25, 1651, left for England, March 14, 1652, and became chaplain to Mr. Draycott, of Paynsley Hall, co. Stafford. He was a

member of the Chapter, and was elected archdeacon of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire, Aug. 5, 1682, and was made rural dean of Staffordshire by Bp. Leyburne. He was still living in Staffordshire in 1699, and died there in 1701, aged 72. He was a member of The Institute.

FLOOD, John C. . . . admitted Oct. 31, 1893; alumnus Mar. 19, 1896; left Jan. 22, 1897.

FLOYD, John, or Lloyd, oath, Sept. 15, 1707; professor of philosophy Apr. 20, and sent England, Sept. 23, 1711. It is possible that he is identical with Father Sylvester Lewis Lloyd, O.S.F., a Welshman, professed at the English Franciscan convent at Douay, who published "General Instructions," Lond. 1722.

FLOYD, William, or Lloyd, born in Carmathenshire, 1614, son of Walter Floyd, Esq., admitted as a convictor, Oct. 1, 1635; oath, June 29, 1636; ord. priest Apr. 26, 1639; left for Paris, June 21, 1642, and thence to the mission in Wales; apprehended and thrown into Brecon gaol early in the Oates Plot ferment, tried, and condemned to death for being a priest ordained abroad contrary to *Statute of 27 Eliz.*; died a confessor of the faith in Brecon gaol, 1679, aged 65.

FOOTHEAD, Charles, born Feb. 25, 1766, son John Jonathan Foothead and his wife Frances Hayles, of London, bapt. by Fr. Bern. Baker, S.J.; followed his brother John, subsequently a priest, to Sedgley Park School in 1775; admitted Aug. 23, 1779; left.

FORAN, William, admitted Sept. 1, 1860; ord. priest Dec. 19, 1868; left Feb. 6, 1869; at Guernsey, 1869 to date; became canon of Portsmouth, 1888.

FORD, Thomas, went Sedgley Park School, 1863-4; admitted July 13, 1864; ord. priest May 22, and left July 13, 1875; now at Bromley, Kent.

FORTESCUE, Nicholas, of the ancient family of Fortescue, of Cookehill, co. Worcester, came from Douay College, Nov. 7, 1628, and admitted under *alias* of Foster. He probably returned to Douay and is identical with the one of his name who took the oath there Oct. 29, 1631.

FRANKLAND, John *alias* or *vere* Moyses, was living at Boulogne in 1719, subsequently was much affected by a sermon he heard at Lincoln's Inn chapel, in Nov., 1722,

and became a convert; admitted on the Thatcher Fund, Jan. 22, and became alumnus Sept. 28, 1723; ord. priest; sent England, Sept. 6, 1727, and appointed chaplain at Fithler's, Essex; was missionary at Havant, Hants, in 1734, and was exercising his functions, Apr. 1, 1742, about which time he wrote "A Memorial of a Clerical and a Missionary Life," MS.; died in London, July 16, 1752.

FRYER, James, born at Norton, Somersetshire, Sept., 1772, brother to William Victor, *q.v.*, went to Sedgley Park School, 1782; admitted Feb. 22, 1785, on John Woolfe's Second Fund; died a student in the College.

FRYER, William, born 1739, of an ancient family in Somersetshire, arrived at Douay College, May 12, 1760, where had been preceded by his brother John, on March 25, and was followed by his brother Charles on June 23; though grown up, the brothers were placed in third class rudiments, the lowest school in the College; on Aug. 14, 1766, William and Charles took the college oath, but the former had to leave for a time on account of ill-health; he returned, and at end of his third year's theology, being then in subdeacon's orders, left the college Sept., 16, 1770; first went to London, and was ordained by Bp. Challoner, then proceeded to Valladolid as Vice-president, an office which he held for twelve years, when came *via* Paris and London to Lisbon, and installed president, 1782. Died in the College, Aug. 15, 1805, aged 66.

FRYER, William Victor, born July 28, 1768, son of James Fryer and his wife Mary Langley, of Bath, co. Somerset, and nephew to President Fryer; admitted June 8, 1782; ord. priest, and left for England, 1796; many years first chaplain at the Portuguese chapel, South-street, London, and after its closure, acted as chaplain to the Comtesse de Front; died in his own house in South-street, Sept. 6, 1844, aged 76.

FÜCHTER, William, admitted; ord. priest Feb. 24, 1895; left for Chatham; now at Wandsworth, London.

GADD, Charles, Joseph, born May 17, 1838, son of Thomas Gadd and his wife Anne Hill, of Salford; admitted Aug. 1, 1851; alumnus Dec. 7, 1859; left Jan. 2, 1860; went Ushaw College, ord. priest at the cathedral, Salford,

Dec. 20, 1861, and became curate there; created Monsignor, 1880; Canon of Salford, Mar. 30, 1884; V.G. and protonotary apostolic; now at Barton-on-Irwell.

GAHAGAN, Frederick C. . . . admitted Apr. 26, 1893; ord. priest March 18, and left Apr. 3, 1899; at Chelsea, 1899-1900; returned to the College as a superior, 1900.

GALLAGHER, Martin, native of Liverpool, studied at The Institute; admitted Sept. 1, 1860; ord. priest Jan. 31, 1869; left June 11, 1870; rector of The Institute, Liverpool, 1870-87; St. Michael's, and finally rector of St. Oswald's, Old Swan, Liverpool, where died, Nov. 11, 1898.

GARDNER, John, admitted March, 1865; ord. priest May 22, and left June 12, 1875; at Woolston, Warrington, 1875-84; Birkdale, Southport, 1884, to date.

GASCOIGNE, William, son of William Gascoigne, Esq., of Yorkshire, admitted Aug. 12, 1647, under *alias* of Meynell; went to Douay College, where took oath, July 22, 1651, ord. priest, and came to mission; died in York, 1683.

GERRARD, Richard, born, Liverpool, 1840; admitted June 7, 1854; left May 22, 1860; ord. priest 1863; at St. Mary's, Manchester, 1863-70; Ashton-under-Lyne, 1870-1; Radcliffe, 1871-5; Samlesbury, 1875 till the Saturday before his sudden death in his chair, Dec. 26, 1901, aged 61.

GIBBONS, Tobias, born at Tangiers, Africa, son of Walter Gibbons and his wife Cecilia MacDaniel, natives of Ireland; alumnus Nov. 9, 1692; ord. priest; left Oct. 28, 1696, in the train of Don Lewis de Cunha, ambassador extraordinary to William III., and accompanied him through Spain, France, and Holland. On arrival in London, appointed head chaplain to the ambassador. When De Cunha was recalled in 1718, and sent to Madrid, Mr. Gibbons returned to Lisbon as a guest in the College, where he died, Sept. 4, 1737.

GIBBONS, William, admitted May 29, 1885, alumnus Feb. 18, 1888, ord. priest Feb. 15, and left May 2, 1891; at Cardiff, 1891, to date.

GIFFARD, Peter, born 1629, son of Thomas Giffard, Esq., of White Ladies, co. Salop, by Margt., dau. and heir. of Thos. Cresswell, of Wolverhampton, Esq.; admitted

Nov. 24, 1647; alumnus Dec. 12, 1651; taught classics; appointed procurator Oct. 8, 1652; ord. priest July 1, 1653; went to prosecute studies in France owing to pecuniary difficulties of the College, but returned Dec. 2, 1655; translated the first part of "Boscobel" into Portuguese, and presented it to the Infanta, before her union with Charles II.; left for England Sept. 7, 1661; probably went first to Boscobel, White Ladies, and thence as chaplain to the Towneleys at Towneley Hall, Lancashire, where spent remainder of life; recommended in 1668 for vice-presidency of Douay College, and in 1670 for presidency of the college at Lisbon, neither of which offices could he be prevailed upon to accept; secretary of Lancashire Infirm Clergy Fund, 1675; elected by Chapter Vicar-General of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Bishopric, May 29, 1682; died at Towneley Hall, 1689, aged 60.

Translated—(1) "The Instruction of Youth in Christian Piety, taken out of the Sacred Scriptures and Holy Fathers: divided into five parts. With a very profitable Instruction for Meditation, or Mental Prayer. By Charles Gobinet . . . . The last edition in French, now rendered into English." Lond., Hen. Hills, 1687, 8vo, pp. 575, besides Ded., Pref., &c., A1-8. (2) "Instruction concerning Penance and Holy Communion; The second part of The Instruction of Youth, containing the Means how we may return to God by Penance, and remain in His Grace by good and frequent use of the Sacraments. By Charles Gobinet . . . . The last edition in French, now rendered into English." Lond., by J. B., and sold by Matt. Turner and John Tootell, 1689, 8vo, pp. 396, besides Ded., &c., A1-8, and at end errata 1f.

GILDON, John, son of Richard and Frances Gildon, of a good family in Dorchester, from Caen in Normandy, took the oath at Douay College, Dec. 21, 1650, completed his classical, philosophical, and theological course, also taught two courses of philosophy, and took the degree of D.D., when he was dismissed by Dr. George Leyburne, in 1661, under the pretence that during the disputes with the English Chapter, Gildon had been too favourable to the latter. He was then 24 years of age, but had not received even minor orders.



Thus came to Lisbon, took college oath and gown Aug. 15, was ordained priest Oct. 24, and left for England Dec. 18, 1661. On the mission he used the *alias* of B. fleet; elected canon of Chapter, Jan. 19, 1675-6; died, Aug. 29, 1700, aged 63. Dodd places him in his "Flores Cleri Anglicani."

GILDON, Joseph, son of Joseph Gildon, of Witham Friary, co. Somerset, and of his wife, Jane, daughter of Walter Barnes, Esq., of Rode in Gaspar, co. Somerset; admitted May, 1693; alumnus Dec. 21, 1701; ord. priest; appointed professor of philosophy, Sept. 16, 1706; left for England, Aug. 6, 1707. Was assistant master in the school at Twyford, near Winchester, became head master in 1732, and died in office, after a short illness, July 26, 1736.

GILLOW, Robert, only son of Robert Gillow, Esq., of London, and his wife Mary Godwin, was admitted and died a student in the College in the early years of the 19th century, prior to 1814, for which period records are wanting. His only sister became a nun at the Franciscan Convent at Taunton. His father, who died Sept. 22, 1795, aged 49, whilst on a visit to his relatives at Lancaster, was a younger son of Robert Gillow, Esq., of Lancaster, founder of the family seated at Leighton Hall.

GILFILLAN, Henry, admitted Sept. 13, 1865; alumnus May 17, 1875; ord. priest; left July 7, 1877; at Homerton, London, 1877-81; Hammersmith, 1882-3; died.

GIRLINGTON, John, born Thurland Castle, Lancashire; alumnus Sept. 15, 1680; ord. priest; sent England, Apr. 2, 1684; resided some years at Dilston, seat of Earl of Derwentwater; in 1697 was at Mr. Witham's at Slad-wish; again at Dilston Hall in 1705 and for some years; finally at Sunderland Bridge, Durham, where died, Aug. 13, 1729.

GLASSBROOK, Roger, son of Edward Glassbrook, of Wigan, canal shipwright; admitted; went to Ushaw College, and ord. Dec. 17, 1836; placed at Esh Laude, Durham, 1837-40; St. Patrick's, Manchester, 1840-1; Bollington, Cheshire, 1841-2; Great Singleton, Lancashire, 1842-4; Stydd Lodge, Ribchester, 1844 till death, Sept. 10, 1862.

GLOSSOP, Samuel, went Sedgley Park School, 1860-5; admitted Oct. 16, 1865; left 1868; proceeded to Oscott,

Sept. 1868-72, and ordained priest there, March 30, 1872; at Birmingham, 1872-3; Souldern, Banbury, 1873 to date.

GLOVER, Joseph, born Nov. 11, 1739, son of Edward and Mary Glover, of Sutton, co. Lancaster; admitted Nov. 23, 1752; alumnus June 23, 1761; ord. priest June 16, 1764; sent to England; returned, and appointed vice-president Apr. 23, 1777; left for England, Oct. 18, 1781.

GODDEN, Thomas, *vide* Tilden.

GODWIN, William, born Dec. 14, 1821, at Liverpool; admitted July 26, 1837; ord. priest Ember Week of Advent, 1846, left July 6, 1847; placed at Gloucester, Aug., 1847-March, 1848; Stonehouse, Plymouth, 1848-Jan., 1850; Fairford, 1850-2; St. Mary's, Bristol, 1852-4; Macclesfield, 1855-6; St. Patrick's, Liverpool, 1857-63; St. Anthony's, Liverpool, 1863 till death of typhus fever, Feb. 15, 1864.

GOLTIER, Sam., *vide* Phillips, John.

GOMEZ, Jerome, *vide* Allen.

GOOD, John, alumnus, July 12, 1693; ord. priest; sent England Jan. 19, 1698.

GOOD, Thomas, alumnus Apr. 17, 1688; ord. priest, Dec. 21, 1689; sent to England Jan. 2, 1693; chaplain for many years to the Lacons at Linley Hall, Salop, and died there Dec. 3, 1732, bequeathing a legacy to his alma mater, and £200 to the Common Purse of Staffordshire.

GOODEN, Peter, son of Peter Gooden, of the Old Hall, Pendleton, co. Lancaster, gent.; admitted 1661; alumnus Aug. 6, 1666; ord. priest; left for England, Feb. 2, 1670; stationed at Leighton Hall, Lancashire, seat of Sir George Middleton, Knt. and Bart.; removed about 1680 to Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster, seat of the Misses Dalton, where he kept a little seminary for the supply of ecclesiastical students for the colleges abroad; during reign of James II., appointed chaplain to Duke of Berwick's regiment; obtained celebrity as a controversialist, *vide* Nos. 1 & 4, Vol. II., pp. 527, *Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths.* No. 2, referring to Edw. Coleman and Edw. Meredith, and No. 3, to Dr. Thos. Godden, being inadvertently credited to Peter Gooden. Died at Aldcliffe, Dec. 29, 1694.

GORNALL, Ralph, born Nov. 11, 1755, son of Richard Gornall and his wife Eliz. Johnson, of Elswick, Lan-

- eshire; went to Sedgley Park School; admitted Feb. 16, 1782; oath, May 20, 1784; died in the College.
- GORTON, Thomas, admitted Aug. 13, 1878; alumnus Dec. 11, 1886, left June 30, 1888; ord. priest at Salford, Apr. 22, 1889; at Oldham, 1889-94; St. Wilfrid's, Manchester, 1894-5.
- GOTHER, John, or Venables, born of presbyterian parents at Southampton, Hants; admitted Jan. 10, 1668; alumnus Jan. 9, 1672; appointed professor of philosophy, Apr. 10, 1677, and prefect of studies, Nov. 11, 1678; ord. priest close of 1682, and sent to England; elected canon of Chapter, June 2, 1690; towards close of life became chaplain to George Holman, of Warkworth Castle, co. Northampton, Esq., whence set out to pay a visit to the College at Lisbon, in connection with some of its affairs, and died on the voyage, Oct. 13, 1704. For works *vide Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths.* II. 541 seq.
- GOWER, John, *vide* Hawkins.
- GREEN, Henry Francis, admitted Aug. 24, 1896, ord. deacon and left Nov. 19, 1900; ord. priest for the diocese of Portsmouth, 1901; now at Woolston, Southampton.
- GREENWELL, Thomas, a native of Cornsay Row, near Lanchester, Durham; admitted Aug. 17, 1727, on the Carlton Fund; alumnus, Dec. 21, 1733; ord. priest, July, 1736; left for England, July 15, 1736; chaplain at Stella Hall, seat of Lord Widdrington, till 1748, when removed to Blagdon, parish of Stannington, Northumberland, till death, Aug. 23, 1753.
- GRENE, Richard, alumnus Sept. 15, 1707; ord. priest; appointed procurator, July 5, 1715; left for England Mar. 30, 1727; died in London, Apr. 24, 1750.
- GRENE, William, born in Staffordshire; alumnus Dec. 30, 1682; ord. deacon, Sept. 5, 1683; priest; appointed procurator, May 5, 1686, and confessarius, Sept. 7, 1692; left for England Nov. 30, 1698. He was stationed in Staffordshire in 1702, but seems to have been transferred to Nottinghamshire in or about that year. He died, Oct. 3, 1727.
- GRIFFIN, George, born 1621, son of Edward Griffin, of Bickmersh, co. Warwick, Esq.; admitted as a convictor, Dec. 7, 1640, defended theses in theology, June 29, 1644;

left at end of third year's theology, Aug. 8, 1646; enlisted into the Portuguese army, and served for some time; resumed his studies, joined the Bridgettines of Syon Abbey at Lisbon, and became a zealous preacher; died at Syon Abbey, June 24, 1695, aged 73.

GRIFFIN, William, born 1639, son of John Griffin, of Bristol, Somerset, admitted as a convictor Sept. 8, 1652; recalled March, 26, 1655.

GRIFFITH, James, alumnus Sept. 7, 1686; ord. deacon Nov. 16, 1687; priest; sent England, Dec. 23, 1689. Lived many years with the Talbots at Longford Hall, Salop, and in 1717, as a Catholic non-juror, registered property at Rushhock, co. Worcester, perhaps his native place. Died at Longford, Feb. 23, 1734.

GRIFFITHS, Gerald Prosser, admitted Nov. 12, 1889; alumnus Feb. 9, 1894; ord. priest March 13, and left May 25, 1897; at Cardiff, 1897-8; Usk, 1898-9; Ton-y-Pand-y, 1899 to date.

GROSCH, Henry L., admitted Aug. 28, 1878; ord. priest Mar. 19, 1888; left May 21, 1889; at Isleworth, 1889-92; Commercial-road, London, 1892-6; Homerton, 1896-1900; Clarendon-square, London, 1900-1.

GUNNING, Luke, admitted May 22, 1850; alumnus Dec. 16, 1865; ord. priest; left Feb. 6, 1869; now at Winchester, and canon of Portsmouth.

GWILLIMS, John, *alias* Williams, admitted Sept. 22, 1735; alumnus Sept. 15, 1737; ord. priest June, 1739; sent England, Aug. 2, 1743. Many years at The Cross Keys, the secular mission at Holywell, Flint, apparently succeeding to that charge upon the death of Rev. John Roberts, Jan. 6, 1753; died there, Apr. 3, 1763.

HABBERTON, Charles, born March 1, 1771, son of Charles Habberton and his wife Catherine, converts, of Abel's Court, London; went to Sedgley Park School, 1782-4; admitted Sept. 18, 1784.

HACKETT, James, possibly a son of Theobald Hackett, of Golch, co. Flint, gent., a Catholic, non-juror in 1717, admitted on T. Woolfe's Fund, 1710; alum. Dec. 21, 1711.

HALDANBY, Francis, son of Robert Haldanby, of Haldanby, co. York, Esq., by Katherine Knollys, of Rollenfield Greys, who died in 1707, aged 52, and was buried at Greys with the Knollys family; admitted, with his brother

Robert who did not persevere, Jan. 3, 1667; alumnus Sept. 8, 1677; ord. priest Feb. 6, 1678; left for mission Apr. 30, 1680, and living in Oxfordshire in 1702.

HALL, Henry, born March 11, 1807, son of Richard Hall and his wife Elizabeth Swarbrick, of Liverpool; sent Sedgley Park School; admitted Jan. 13, 1819; confirmed by Bp. of Lamego, Feb. 11, 1820; transferred to Oscott College, Aug. 1822-30; ord. priest June 5, 1830; stationed at Louth, Lincolnshire, 1832 till death, having retired from missionary duty two years previously, July 9, 1878, aged 71.

HALL, Thomas, son of Thomas Hall, confectioner, of Ivy Lane, near St. Paul's, London, admitted with his brother William, *q.v.*; alumnus Sept. 15, 1680; received diaconate Sept. 8, 1683; left for Paris to study divinity, Apr. 2, 1684; admitted B.D., at the Sorbonne, and sent to teach philosophy at Douay College, where arrived Oct. 22, 1688; ord. priest Sept. 24, 1689; left Aug. 21, 1690, to proceed in divinity at the Sorbonne and took degree of D.D.; went with his brother to Nieuport in 1692, took Carthusian habit, but finding the Order too severe for him left; returned to Lisbon, and assumed chair of divinity, Apr. 23, 1695; finally died at Paris in 1719. Left various works in MS., *vide Bib. Dict. Engl. Caths.*, III. 95.

HALL, William, brother of Thomas, *q.v.*; alumnus Sept. 15, 1680; ord. priest considerably under canonical age, and sent to England April 2, 1684, where he became one of the preachers in ordinary to James II., who esteemed him as the best preacher among the Catholics. He was also chaplain to Dean Massey, at Magdalen College. In 1688 followed his Majesty to France, and in 1690 accompanied him to Ireland, where was taken prisoner by the Orangemen, but soon released, then sailed for France, and during a storm made a vow to become a Carthusian. In April, 1692, received habit of St. Bruno from Prior Billeliffe at Nieuport; in less than two years became novice-master, and transferred with three novices to the charterhouse at Brussels; elected prior of Nieuport in 1696, resigned in 1699, re-elected 1715 till 1718, when became procurator, and died in 1719.

There was published "A Sermon preached before Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, in her Chapel at Somerset

House, . . . May 9, 1686. By William Hall, Preacher in Ordinary, to His Majesty. Published by Her Majesty's command." London, 1686, 4to. He also left in MS. a folio volume of "Collections of Historical Matters."

HALLAHAN, Daniel, admitted Jan. 13, 1864; ord. priest May 22, 1875; superior; left Sept. 3, 1876; now at Cardiff.

HALLIWELL, Richard, *vide* Birtwistle.

HAMERTON, Edward, a member of one of the ancient family of his name seated at Hellifield Peel, and at Monkswood, near Pontefract, co. York; admitted under the *alias* of Shillet, June 18, 1640; alumnus March 31, 1641; left July 16, 1641.

HANMER, John, *alias* Bennet, born 1635, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, co. Flint, Bart., by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Baker and sister and heiress of Thomas Baker, Esq. of Whittingham, co. Suffolk. Admitted Apr. 10, 1649, defended theses in theology in 1651 and 1653, but left the College in March, 1654, and entered the army. He succeeded his father as second baronet in 1678, and in 1685 and 1688 he represented his county in parliament. In 1687, when James II. sent instructions to the lord lieutenants of counties to interrogate the deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace as to whether they would support His Majesty's declaration for Liberty of Conscience and the repeal of the Penal Laws and Tests, Sir John, who was a deputy lieutenant, was returned as absent with his regiment, of which he was major-general, but his name was marked with a cross signifying that the King might rely upon him. Notwithstanding, at the Revolution, he sided with the Prince of Orange, and led his regiment into action against his lawful Sovereign at the battle of the Boyne. At this time he would appear to have conformed, though his family had generally been true to the faith, and had long maintained a chapel in Hanmer Hall. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Joseph Alston, Esq., of Netherhall, co. Suffolk, but had no issue, and upon his death, in 1701, the baronetcy and estates passed to his protestant nephew (of the half blood) Sir Thomas Hanmer.

HANNE, Charles, born June 14, 1711, son of John Hanne, of Deviock, Cardinham, Cornwall, gent., and his wif

Dorothy, dau. of George Tattershall, of Berry-Pomeroy, co. Devon, gent.; admitted, but left, and entered the Society of Jesus, Sept. 7, 1731; was Superior of the Worcester District for some years, about 1759 was transferred to the Durham District, and lived many years at Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, the seat of the Haggerstons, till his death, Apr. 27, 1799, aged 87. Being incapable of performing the duties of the mission through age and infirmities, he was given an assistant in 1790, in the person of the Rev. Michael Tidyman, who succeeded him in the chaplaincy.

HARDMAN, John, admitted Aug. 12, 1873; ord. priest for Liverpool Diocese, Dec. 23, 1882; left Apr. 3, 1883; subsequently changed to Salford diocese, and now at Oldham.

HARGREAVES (Hartgreaves), William, bapt. Sept. 9, 1596, son of William Hargreaves, *alias* Hart, and his second wife Aloysia, of Burnley, both of good lineage, and allied with the Towneleys, Banisters, and other ancient Lancashire families. He was probably grand-nephew to Sir James Hargreaves, priest, instituted vicar of Blackburn in Q. Mary's reign, Oct. 24, 1555, deprived upon the accession of Elizabeth for "papisty," reported in 1568 as having said Mass at Mr. Talbot's, of Salisbury Hall, Mr. Towneley's, of Towneley Hall, and at Padiham, still serving in the district in 1575, and hunted about till his apprehension and commitment to Salford Gaol, where he lay in Jan. 1584.

William Hargreaves was reconciled to the Church by Fr. John Scroop *alias* Hart, who is probably identical with Fr. Laurence Anderton, S.J., *alias* "John Brereley, Priest"; studied at St. Omer's College, whence sent to the English College at Valladolid, where admitted under the *alias* of Hart, Nov. 1, 1616; thence proceeded to Rome, where admitted into the English College, Oct. 8, 1617; ord. priest Dec. 21, 1622, and sent England, Apr. 29, 1623, a year before completion of his course of studies, and there used the *alias* of Holcroft, possibly his mother's name; suffered persecution and imprisonment; on presentation of Don Pedro Coutinho (the founder) and Bp. Smith, appointed president of the College at Lisbon, Jan. 14, 1634; was said to be "a person of singular parts,



learning and conduct," but his management of the College was not successful, and in 1637 he was recalled; returned to Rome about 1647, where he died, Jan. 14, 1660-1, aged 64, and interred in the mortuary of the English College under a stone bearing the following inscription:—D. O. M. Rev. Dno. Gulielmo Harto, alias Hargravio, Presbytero Anglo, patria Lancastrensi, sacra theologiæ et philosophiæ variis in academiis professori, postremo vero in pontificio Romanæ Sapientiæ studio, quo in munere post diuturnos ad Dei obsequium labores, carceres etiam ærumnas pro fide in Angli toleratas, pie mortem obiit, xiiii Calendas Januarii MDCLX, ætatis suæ anno lxiiii. Bonis omnibus pios in usus erogavit. Curatores posuerunt.

In his declaration upon entering the college at Rome he says that he had four brothers, one a Father of the Society, and two sisters. According to the Burnley register, his father was married to his first wife, Isabel Shackleton, Feb. 20, 1581, and the only issue of this marriage, recorded, was a son, James, baptized Dec. 9, 1584, the mother being buried on the following Jan. 7. James was reconciled to the Church in Framlingham prison by a priest named Robt. Woodroffe, one of the Woodroffes of Bank Top, near Burnley, who were allied with the Hargreaves family. He went to Douay College, matriculated in the Douay University in 1602, and proceeded to the English College at Rome, where he was admitted Oct. 6, 1603, and received minor orders in Aug. and Nov., 1604. He is not found in the *Collectanea S.J.* By the second marriage with Aloysia, his father had four sons—William, the subject of this notice; Robert, born May, 1600; John, born Dec. 1603; and Matthew, born March, 1605-6, and buried June 17, 1608; and two daughters—Mary, bapt. Oct. 8, 1598; and Anne, bapt. Apr. 9, 1609. Lady Eliz. Hart, abbess of the Bridgettine nuns of Syon, when the Community removed from Rouen to Lisbon, and Sister Margerie Hart, who died at Syon, July 23, 1628, were probably aunts to William Hargreaves.

Fr. Wm. Shackleton, *alias* Stanton and Banister, S.J., who died in Lancashire in 1655, aged about 71, was most probably a near relative.

HARKNESS, John Buller, admitted Oct. 20, 1828; ord.

priest; left Aug. 6, 1839; at Derby, 1839-41; Wolverhampton, 1841-2; Uttoxeter, 1842-4; Swynnerton Park, 1844-57; Sutton Coldfield, 1857 till death, Sept. 3, 1882.

HARNAGE, Henry, born in Oxfordshire, March, 1650, son of Edward Harnage, Esq., of Belswardine, co. Salop, by Mary, dau. of — Mynne, of Somerton, co. Oxon, Esq.; admitted Jan. 3, 1667; ord. priest; appointed procurator, April 10, 1677; sent to England, May 12, 1678, and was stationed in Shropshire. For many years lived at Madeley Court, seat of the Brooke family, with the Rev. Wm. Pegge, the one as house-chaplain, and the other as missionary to the Catholics of the neighbourhood, till Mr. Pegge's removal to St. Thomas' Priory, in 1700, when Mr. Harnage remained in sole charge; elected by the Chapter archdeacon of Shropshire and Herefordshire, Jan. 9, 1699-1700; died at Madeley, after a holy and devout life, Jan. 7, 1736-7, aged 86. He left considerable benefactions to the clergy. His younger brother, Thomas, ord. priest at Douay, was serving in Middlesex in 1702, and died in 1719, leaving his name commemorated in Dodd's "*Flores Cleri Anglicani*."

HARRIES, Joseph, *vide* Harvey.

HARRINGTON, Henry, was with Mark Harrington (*q.v.*) at the opening of the College. On account of his health he left July 8, and died in England, Nov. 1635.

HARRINGTON, Mark, *alias* or *vere* Drury, born 1591; ord. priest at Douay College, Dec. 7, 1616, thence to Paris, Apr. 16, 1619, and, having completed his degree of B.D. at the Sorbonne, returned to Douay where successively taught philosophy and divinity. In 1624 he is said to have been sent to the mission, but apparently returned till Aug. 25, 1628, when he was sent to Lisbon to teach divinity in the new establishment. Arrived in Nov., and on Apr. 28, 1629, formally appointed vespertine lecturer; left for England, Nov. 1, 1633, and was stationed in Wiltshire. Bp. Smith made him one of his vicars-general, conjointly with Dr. Geo. Leyburne; at general assembly of the Chapter in 1649, Harrington was appointed sub-dean, being then vicar in solidum and archdeacon, with power to act in the absence of the dean, Peter Biddulph, *alias* Fytton, in Italy. In that position he died in July, 1657, aged 66.

HARRINGTON, Thomas, born 1626, second son of John Harrington, of Bishton, co. Salop, Esq., by his first wife Elizabeth, dau. of John Crispe, of Ore, co. Sussex, Esq.; admitted Aug. 6, 1642, under *alias* of Johnson.

HARRISON, Francis, *vide* Hilliard.

HARRISON, Francis, admitted Sept. 9, 1884; left Jan. 9, 1890, went Ushaw College and ord. priest Aug. 10, 1895; at St. Bede's, Manchester, 1895-6; on sick leave since.

HARRISON, Joseph, born at Farnworth, Sept. 4, 1856; admitted, and having passed through course, left 1880; at Salford Seminary till ord. priest July 10, 1881; at St. Bede's College, 1881-2; Miles Platting, 1882-3; Reddish, 1883-6; health failing returned to college at Lisbon, 1886-90; died at Lytham, July 3, 1891, aged 34.

HARRISON, William, *vide* Breers.

HARROLD, Daniel O'Connell, admitted Oct. 20, 1859; ord. priest Dec. 21, 1867; left Mar. 22, 1868; at St. Anne's, Leeds, 1868-74; Hunslet, 1875-8; St. Mary's, Sheffield, 1878-9, where he died.

HART, William, *vide* Hargreaves.

HARTLEY, George, born Nov. 9, 1769, son of Richard Hartley, and his wife Anne Ashness, of Chipping Norton, co. Oxon; went Sedgley Park School, 1778-1783; transferred to Douay College, Nov. 3, 1783, but left July 21, 1785; admitted Feb. 7, 1787, on funds; ord. priest, Dec. 25, 1794, and sent to the mission 1795; served Spetchley Hall, co. Worcester, seat of Robert Berkeley, Esq., till removed in 1803 to Harvington Hall, co. Warwick, where he died June 26, 1806, aged 36. He was nephew to the Revv. Thomas and William Hartley.

HARVEY, John, born 1698 or 1699, son of Henry Harvey, Esq., by his wife Margaret Rivett, a member of the ancient family of Harvey, of Beacham Well, co. Norfolk, and probably a connection of the family of Monnoux, of Wotton, co. Bedford, Baronets; convert, about 1713, and confirmed by Bp. Giffard; admit.; left, and subsequently received into the English College at Rome, under *alias* of Monnoux, March 23, 1724, aged 25, where ord. priest by Benedict XIII., Sept. 18, 1728, and left for the English mission, Apr. 6, 1729; opened a school in London soon after his arrival; subsequently, owing to persecution,

probably aroused by the attention called to the school and its energetic master in a little pamphlet, published in 1733, entitled "The Present State of Popery in England," he removed to Ugthorpe, co. York, where he reopened his school, and so continued till after the Stuart rising of 1745; persecution was then renewed with greater vigour, and Mr. Rivett, by which name he passed, towards the close of 1745, was arrested at Ugthorpe, under the Duke of Newcastle's warrant or detainer, for suspicion of high treason, "brought before Mr. Robinson, M. Consett, and Tho. Skottowe, justices, as a popish priest and keeping a school for the education of children in the popish religion, and on examination, confessing the same and refusing to take the oaths, committed to York castle." In the following March he was tried at the Lenten assizes holden at York with Sir William Anderson, a Valladolid priest, "for that, being popish priests, and little regarding the laws and statutes of this realm, and not fearing the pains and penalties therein contained after the 25th of March, 1700, to wit, the 8th of Sept., in the 19th year of George II (1745), did say Mass at Craythorne and Ugthorpe, and that office or function of a popish priest did use and exercise in contempt of the said lord the King and his laws." After sometime Mr. Harvey obtained his release, returned to London to continue his labours, and died there Dec. 22, 1756, aged 57. Latterly he seems to have been known by the name of Monnoux Harvey.

HARVEY, Joseph, of an ancient Essex family, was admitted under the name of Haynes into the English College at Valladolid, 1604, at the age of 23; ord. priest, and left for the English mission, in Apr., 1609. He was serving in or about London in 1623. Dodd says he passed sometimes under the name of Harries, and became an arch-deacon of the Chapter. Came to Lisbon to co-operate in foundation of College; returned to England, 1627, and nominated first president by Bp. Smith; went to Douay College same year to obtain students, where arrived June 12, 1627, left with colony, Aug. 25, 1628; arrived Lisbon, Nov. 14, 1628; died on day appointed for public opening of schools, Feb. 22, 1629, and buried in church belonging to the College.

- HASSALL, William, born March 22, 1705-6, younger son of William Hassall, of Berrington, co. Salop, gent.; sent Douay College, where ord. priest June 11, 1730; appointed prefect Oct. 1, 1730; prof. of philosophy, Oct. 1, 1731, and, at request of Dr. Manby, left for Lisbon to be vice-president and to teach theology, Jan. 21, 1732; installed prof. of philosophy, Sept. 15, and vice-president, Nov. 4, 1732. Elected member of Chapter, July 14, 1739; left, stationed at Yeldersley Hall, co. Derby, seat of Pegge family, and died at Burton-on-Trent, May 3, 1741, aged 35.
- HATHORNTHWAITÉ, Robert, of the ancient Catholic family seated at Hathornthwaite and Catshaw, in Upper Wyresdale, co. Lancaster; admitted and ordained priest; probably served Upper Wyresdale, and died in 1684.
- HAVARD, Lewis, son of Mr. Havard, of Brecon, South Wales; went Sedgley Park School, 1825-7; admitted July 19, 1827; ord. priest; left June, 1837; at Brecon, 1837-50; Wrexham, 1850-1; Carmarthen, 1851-64; Brecon, 1864 till death, 1871. His uncle, the Rev. Lewis Havard, resided with him at Brecon, till his death in 1858.
- HAVARD, Michael, born Sept. 9, 1799, son of David Havard, Esq., of Brecon, co. Brecknock; went Sedgley Park School, 1812-18; admitted Apr. 14, 1818; alumnus Jan. 7, 1821; ord. priest; left for the mission, April, 1825; died at Brecon, Jan. 22, 1831, aged 30.
- HAWKINS, John, son of John Hawkins, of Essex, admitted under *alias* of Gower, July 4, 1633; left May 10, 1634.
- HAWKINS, William M., admitted Nov. 30, 1881; ord. priest Nov. 4, and left Oct. 21, 1883; now at Leicester.
- HAYDOCK, Thomas, born Feb. 21, 1772, second son of George Haydock, of The Tagg, Cottam, co. Lancaster, gent., by his second wife, Anne, dau. of William Cottam, of Bilsborrow, gent., and eventual heiress to her brother; made his preliminary studies under Rev. Robt. Banister at Mowbreck Hall, Kirkham; taken by Dr. John Gillow to Douay College, where arrived Sept. 29, 1785; escaped during the Revolution, being then in his second year's philosophy, Aug. 5, 1793, and returned home; thence came to Lisbon, and admitted in Sept. 1794, but left towards the close of 1795, his superiors coming to the conclusion that he had no vocation for the Church; went with his brother George to the college at Crook Hall,

Durham, Jan. 17, but left Nov. 5, 1796; became a noted Catholic printer in Manchester and Dublin; died at Preston, Aug. 29, 1859, aged 87; for works *vide Bibl. Dict. Eng. Caths.* Vol. III.

HAYES, Joseph, native of Preston; admitted Aug. 13, 1878; ord. priest Mar. 19, and left May 21, 1889; now at Prestwich.

HAYNES, Joseph, *vide* Harvey.

HEARSNEP, James John, admitted Aug. 15, 1824; alumnus Feb. 10, 1833; left Aug., 1834; went to Old Hall Coll., Nov., 1834, ord. priest there, Apr. 2, and left July 1836; at Poplar, London, 1836, till death, July 29, 1861.

HENSHAW, Thomas, admitted April 9, 1890; left July 26, 1892; pursued his studies elsewhere; ord. priest, and now at Institut Catholique, Paris.

HERBERT, John, *vide* Vane.

HESKETH, George, born June 11, 1641, 5th son of Gabriel Hesketh, Esq., of Whitehill, Goosnargh, co. Lancaster, by Ann, dau. of Robert Simpson, of Barker, in Goosnargh, gent.; admitted Nov. 9, 1660; ord. priest Aug. 12, 1665, and died in the College, Oct. 30, 1665, aged 25.

HESKETH, Roger, born June 11, 1643, 6th son of Gabriel Hesketh, admitted with his brother George, Nov. 9, 1660; alumnus Sept. 5, 1663; ord. priest; appointed procurator, July 18, 1667; confessarius, March 7, 1672; prof. of philosophy, Jan. 12, 1676; prof. of theology, Sept. 14, 1677; vice-president, by letters patent of the dean and Chapter, Apr. 25, and installed, Dec. 6, 1678; took degree of D.D.; recalled to England by Bishop Leyburne, Apr. 29, 1686; appointed president of the College, when Dr. M. Watkinson wished to resign, by letters patent from the dean and Chapter, but did not take up the office; elected canon of the Chapter, July 9, 1694; was stationed at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, seat of the Sherburnes; transferred to Lincolnshire, probably to Hainton Hall, the seat of the Heneage family, where he was in 1702; died, March 4, 1715, aged 73. Author of a Treatise on Transubstantiation, 1688, which was answered by Dr. Edw. Bernard, of Brightwell, Berks, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was also engaged in the Surey demoniac controversy, in 1694, when at

Stonyhurst. He has a place in Dodd's "Flores Cleri Anglicani."

HESKETH, Thomas, born March 15, 1695-6, 4th son of Gabriel Hesketh, of Whitehill, in Goosnargh, co. Lancaster, Esq., by Isabel, dau. of Richard Westby, gent., younger brother of Thomas Westby, Esq., of Mowbreck Hall and Bourn Hall, co. Lancaster; alumnus, May 23, 1715; ord. priest; appointed prefect of studies, April 23, 1727; died in his father's life-time, before March 13, 1730-1.

HEYS, Ralph, born 1801, son of James and Helen Heys, of Whittle-le-Springs, co. Lancaster; went Sedgley Park School 1811-14; admitted Oct. 12, 1814; left 1817.

HEYWOOD, Robert, son of John Heywood, of London, born 1628; admitted under *alias* of Dymock, Nov. 24, 1647; left 1651.

HIGGINS, James, admitted Sept. 25, 1889; ord. priest, Mar. 13, and left May, 25, 1897; now at Good Shepherd Convent, Blackley, Manchester.

HIGGINS, John L., admitted Nov. 29, 1881; ord. priest, Sept. 21, 1888; superior; left Aug. 1, 1893; now at St. Augustine's Priory, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.

HIGGS, Charles, probably a brother of Bro. Alexius Higgs, O.S.B., a native of London, who was professed at St. Gregory's, Douay, in 1699; alumnus March 30, 1697; ord. priest; left for England, Dec. 22, 1702; stationed in Middlesex; removed to Dorset, and was chaplain at Chidiock early in 18th century; subsequently resided with Mr. Church at St. Columbe Major's, Cornwall, where he died, Sept. 24, 1736. He was a man of unbending resolution.

HILL, John, alumnus, March 30, 1697; ord. priest, left for English mission, and was in Middlesex in or about 1702; died Sept. 3, 1723.

HILLIARD, Francis and Henry, the former using the *alias* of Harrison, were admitted about the commencement of the 18th century. They were probably brothers to Fr. Thos. Hilliard (or Hildyard), S.J., of an old Lincolnshire family settled in London, who died in 1746, aged 56.

HILTON, Robert, admitted Nov. 21, 1847; ord. priest; left May 21, 1859; at Edgeley, Stockport, 1859-63;



Duckinfield, 1863-9; Wellington, 1871, till death, July 11, 1873; cousin to Mgr. William, *q.v.*

HILTON, William, admitted Dec. 18, 1840; ord. priest, 1850; left Dec. 5, 1856; at Talacre Hall, Flint, 1857-8; Bollington, 1858-60; Stalybridge, 1860-7; Canon of Shrewsbury, 1864; Hooton, 1867-76; Wrexham, 1876-83; V.G., 1876, and provost of Shrewsbury, 1878; returned to the College as president, 1883 to date; domestic prelate.

HILTON, William, born June 28, 1836, son of John Hilton, master-builder, of Sedgley, co. Stafford, and his wife Mary; went Sedgley Park School, 1845-50; admitted Sept. 22, 1850; ord. priest; left July 24, 1861; at Bishop's House, Birmingham, 1861-3; Brailes, co. Warwick, 1863-9; Nuneaton, 1869-77 procured a dispensation and entered the Society at Manresa, Rochampton, Sept. 7, 1877, and after repeating theology at St. Beuno's College, 1878-80, placed at Liverpool, 1880, where died of typhus fever, Dec. 31, 1881, aged 45.

HITCHINGS, Edward, admitted July 15, 1887; ord. priest May 26, 1898; now at Birkenhead.

HODGSON, Christopher, born 1729, son of William and Elizabeth Hodgson, of Ugthorpe, North Riding of York, an old yeomary family of substance in Lythe and Ugthorpe, which suffered much for recusancy; admitted on Edward Jones' Fund, June 2, 1745, alumnus Dec. 6, 1747, ord. priest, April 7, 1753, appointed procurator, Aug. 3, 1754; left for England, 1762; stationed at Ugthorpe till death, Dec. 25, 1765, aged 36.

HODGSON, Samuel, admitted Aug. 25, 1748; alumnus March 13, 1756; ord. priest, Dec. 20, 1760; left for mission, July 17, 1761; died near London, Feb. 7, 1766.

HOGAN, John P., admitted Sept. 26, 1876; left Nov., 1882; ord. priest at St. Hugh's, Nottingham, March 21, 1885; at Nottingham, 1885-91; unattached.

HOLCROFT, Wm., *vide* Hargreaves.

HOLDEN, James, went Sedgley Park School, 1828-35; admitted Nov. 14, 1835; ord. priest, and left Mar. 17, 1843.

HOLFORD, Peter, born 1690, a younger son of Thomas Holford, Esq., and his wife Mary Wrath, of Holford and Lostock-Gralan, co. Chester, was brought up a protestant, but quitting home, unknown to his parents, was

received into the Church by the Rev. John Vane *alias* Jones, the London agent of the College at Lisbon, whither he was sent by Bp. Giffard. Admitted in Oct., 1708, under *alias* of Lostock; alumnus, Feb. 22, and appointed professor of philosophy, Sept. 23, 1711; ord. priest, Oct. 30, 1712, and in same year appointed prefect of studies; left for Paris to pursue his studies at the Sorbonne, July 16, and admitted by Dr. Ingleton at St. Gregory's Seminary, Paris, Aug. 19, 1718, on recommendation of Bp. Stonor; became director of English Benedictine nuns at Paris, 1722, where suddenly taken ill, and died, Aug. 31, 1722, aged 32. "He was a man," wrote Dr. Ingleton, "of very eminent parts, accompanied with a great sweetness of temper, and an exemplary humility." He was the author of "*Paradoxa Physico Thomestica*," 1716, 4to., a thesis ded. to Card. Nuro de Cunha, inquisitor-general in Portugal; also of "*Via Civitatis Hobitaculi*. Directions for a Spiritual Pilgrimage to Jerusalem." MS., at Syon Abbey, Chudleigh, S. Devon, ded. "To the Virtuous and Religious Sisters of the Order of St. Bridget att Sion," signed P. Lostock.

HOLLAND, Daniel, admitted Feb. 22, 1889; left Apr. 3, 1898; ord. priest Mar. 18, 1889; now at Battersea Park-road, London.

HOLLAND, George, of the diocese of Hereford, admitted in June, and died in the College, Oct. 27, 1629.

HOLLAND, John, *vide* Sergeant.

HOLLINSHEAD, Thomas, born Sept. 13, 1765, son of Joseph Hollinshead and his wife Eliz. Barnicle, of Warwickshire, admitted July 10, 1777, on the presentation of Anne Peres; left Feb. 3, 1782.

HOLMES, Francis, admitted Nov. 14, 1878; ord. priest May 19, and left May 21, 1889; now at Chester-le-Street, Durham.

HOLYDAY, John, born March 1, 1777, son of Charles Holyday and his wife Helen Baxinton, of Chester; admitted on John Sheppard's Fund, May 3, 1791; left.

HOSTAGE, James, of an old Chester family, went Sedgley Park School; admitted Oct. 6, 1839; ord. priest; left Oct. 15, 1846; at Hull till 1849; Halifax, 1849-55; York, 1855-8; Egton Bridge, 1858, till death, Aug. 17, 1859.

HOTHERSALL, Edward, a native of Lancashire ; admitted Mar. 22, 1836 ; ord. priest, and appointed superior ; left May 9, 1850 ; at Stockton-on-Tees, till 1852 ; Bellingham, 1852-8 ; spent many years at St. Bernard's Abbey, Leicester, and died March 26, 1890.

HOUNSHILL, Martin, born March 8, 1718, son of Martin Hounshill, of Ringwood, co. Southampton, brazier, and Elizabeth Hunt his wife ; bapt. by Rev. Joseph Gildon ; confirmed by Bp. Bona. Giffard ; educated at Twyford Catholic School ; admitted June 6, 1736 ; alumnus, Sept. 15, 1737 ; ord. priest March 27, 1742 ; left for England, Nov. 14, 1744, and succeeded Rev. Wm. Steel, at Roundhay, Yorkshire, but was apprehended in following year, after the Stuart rising, and committed a prisoner to York Castle for not having attended the parish church and received the sacrament during the preceding twelve months, and also for refusing to take the oaths appointed in the *Act of 1 Wm. and Mary* ; remained a prisoner 13 months, and upon release returned to the South and was stationed at Arundel Castle, Sussex ; subsequently returned to Lisbon, and became chaplain to the Bridgettine nuns at Syon Abbey, but owing to ill health, returned to England, and a few days after his arrival died suddenly in London, Aug. 9, 1783, aged 65.

HOWE, George, born Oct. 4, 1771, son of George Howe and his wife Winifred Herd, of Ipstones, co. Stafford ; went to Sedgley Park School, July 15, 1783-1785 ; admitted Feb. 22, 1785, on Thos. Wolfe's Fund ; ord. priest April 5, 1795, and left same month for the mission ; served Newport, Salop, 1806-22 ; Shrewsbury, June 16-Oct., 1822, Newport again, 1822, till death, Nov. 1, 1837, aged 66.

HOWES, John, admitted and ordained priest ; sent to English mission, Apr. 29, 1674 ; was stationed in Lancashire in 1697-8.

HUGHES, Denis, admitted Sept. 28, 1881 ; ord. priest Dec. 17, 1892 ; left Mar. 2, 1893 ; now at Stockton-on-Tees.

HUGHES, John F., admitted Jan. 4, 1893 ; ord. priest Mar. 18, 1899 ; left Apr. 12, 1899 ; now at Birmingham.

HULL, Joseph, born May 23, 1771, son of William Hull and his wife Helen Hodgen, of Goosnargh, co. Lancaster ; admitted Oct. 23, 1784.

HUNT, William, admitted Aug. 30, 1696 ; oath, Dec. 21,

1701 ; ord. priest ; left for English mission, Aug. 6, 1707 ; died, April 6, 1733.

HURST, Joseph, nephew to Revv. Thos. and Will. Hurst, *q.v.* ; admitted Apr. 10, 1847 ; ord. priest, and left May 20, 1859 ; at York, 1859-63 ; Sheffield, 1863-5 ; Middlesboro', 1865-6 ; Attercliffe, Sheffield, 1866 to date.

HURST, Thomas, born Dec. 21, 1774, son of Joseph Hurst and his wife Margt. Preston, of Ormskirk, co. Lancaster, and nephew of the Revv. John and William Hurst ; went Sedgley Park School ; admitted Sept. 25, 1788, on the Carlton Fund ; ord. priest, and retained in the College as a superior till death, March 31, 1855, aged 80.

HURST, William, born Apr. 8, 1776, brother to Thomas, *q.v.* ; went Sedgley Park School ; admitted Sept. 25, 1788, on the Radcliffe Fund ; ord. priest, and left ; resided for several years at Westminster, and raised and opened St. Mary's Chapel in Romney-terrace, Nov. 21, 1813 ; left St. Mary's, 1817, and went out to the mission in the island of Trinidad, where died, Aug. 10, 1823, aged 47. *Publ. The Hist. of the Primitive Church of England, Lond. 1814, vide Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths. Vol. III.*

HUTCHINSON, Samuel, born Feb. 7, 1764, son of Robert Hutchinson and his wife Mary Person, of Oldborough, co. York ; bapt. by Rev. Henry Maire ; admitted May 19, 1775, on the Thatcher Fourth Fund ; confirmed May 24, 1777, and took the name of Simon ; left July 26, 1778.

ILSLEY, Joseph, born Dec. 20, 1805, son of Joseph and Jane Ilesley, of Maple Durham, co. Oxon., admit. June 29, 1819 ; ord. priest Dec. 3, 1826, and retained in the College, as professor ; appointed president June 20, 1854, and received degree of D.D. ; created a Knight of the Order of the Immaculada Conceição ; resigned on account of failing health, 1863 ; returned to England, and appointed rector of Scorton, Lanes., where died, Aug. 30, 1868, aged 62.

IRELAND, James Bladworth, born Feb. 3, 1773, son of John Ireland and his wife Eliz. Bladworth, of Exley, Essex ; went Sedgley Park School, 1784-8 ; admit. Feb. 7, 1788.

IRELAND, Walter, admitted Oct. 16, 1865 ; left for Institut Eccl. Yvetôt, and ord. priest Dec. 29, 1878 ; now president of St. Wilfrid's College, Staffordshire.

JARRETT, John, son of Mr. Jarrett, of London ; admitted May 10, 1659 ; left Jan. 21, 1660.

JEFFRIES, Clement, came from Sedgley Park School and admitted Aug. 13, 1824; alumnus May 26, 1828; ord. priest, and sent England, May, 1833; died at St. Peter's, Birmingham, May 2, 1848, aged 38.

JENKINSON, Christopher, son of Richard Jenkinson, of Brackenlea, in Nether Wyresdale, co. Lancaster, gent.; admitted May 20, 1693; defended his universal philosophy under Mr. George Slaughter, July 13, 1701; alumnus Dec. 21, 1701; taught classics; ord. priest, and appointed procurator Sept. 22, 1711; sent England, June 12, 1713; settled at his father's house at Brackenlea, whence he attended to the Catholics of Nether Wyresdale; also served Fox Houses in Scorton, and at Nateby Hall, the seat of the Leyburnes. In 1716 proceedings were taken against his father by the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates on account of his alleged participation in the Stuart rising of 1715. Mr. Jenkinson continued to serve the mission till his death, Sept. 2, 1723, much respected and regretted by his flock.

JENNYNS, Charles, 7th son of Anthony Jennyns, Esq., and younger brother of Jerome Jennyns, *q.v.*; admitted Aug. 15, 1647; sent to Douay College, where he used the *alias* of Newport, took the oaths July 22, 1651, and June 4, 1653; was ord. priest, and sent to the mission; there he was "a good missionary for some years," but died at Paris, Dec. 16, 1677, aged about 30.

JENNYNS, Charles, probably nephew of Charles and Jerome, *q.v.*; was admitted under the *alias* of Tillingham, Jan. 3, 1667; ord. priest; left for England, June 18, 1681.

JENNYNS, Jerome, born Feb. 1621, 5th son of Anthony Jennyns, of Dunmow, Essex, Esq., by Eliz. dau. of Robt. Brooke, of Barkway, co. Hertford, Esq.; admitted Nov. 4, 1642; ord. priest March 12, 1649; appointed procurator, July 26, 1649; probably sent to England, Apr. 1652; elected archdeacon of the Chapter, March 6, 1675-6.

JERNINGHAM, George, son of George Jerningham, Esq.; admitted under the *alias* of Wotton, Oct. 1, 1636; left Dec. 21, 1637.

JOHNSON, Charles, son of Henry Johnson, probably the gentleman-volunteer who lost his life in the royal cause during the civil wars; admitted May 1, 1659; recalled to England, March 22, 1660.

JOHNSON, John, *vide* Keelinge.

JOHNSON, Thomas, *vide* Harrington.

JONES, Edward, born Oct. 25, 1667, son of Francis and Anne Jones, of Stafford; admitted 1684; oath, Apr. 17, 1688; ord. priest Nov. 11, 1691; appointed professor of philosophy, Sept. 1, 1692, and confessarius, Sept. 17, 1697; paid brief visit to England on family affairs, and on return appointed vice-president and professor of theology, Oct. 1, 1699; constituted regent to President Watkinson, June 1, 1706; presented to the presidency by Bp. Giffard, Nov. 28, 1707, and promoted to the rectory of the English residence, March 8, 1708; resigned April, 1729; resumed the presidency, Sept. 1732; died in the College, Dec. 23, 1738.

JONES, Henry, born Liverpool, 1822; admitted Oct. 6, 1839; alumnus May 18, 1847; ord. priest, and left May, 1849; served in the diocese of Clifton till 1851; St. Mary's, Manchester, 1851-3; Peterborough, 1854-5; Blackrod, Lancashire, 1855-8; founded the mission at Aspull, 1858-71; Colne, 1871-3; Padiham, 1873, till death, Nov. 24, 1891, aged 69. Was dean of St. Gregory's Deanery; erected the church at Padiham.

JONES, James Austin, born 1690, son of William Jones and his wife Mary Langrack, of London, was converted to the faith in 1713, and proceeding to Rome was received into the English College, Dec. 22, 1716; ord. priest April 8, 1719; left Rome owing to ill-health before he had completed his theological course, April 14, 1720; came to Lisbon, and admitted July, 1720; returned to England, and died, Aug. 6, 1737.

JONES, John, *vide* Vane.

JONES, Joseph, born in London, March 20, 1714, son of John Jones and his wife Mary Redriffe, at the age of four years was taken to Spain, and was brought up and confirmed at Seville. Thence he was sent to the English College at Rome, where he was admitted May 2, 1731; in due course was ordained priest July 26, 1740, and left for England with a letter from the Cardinal Protector, Sept. 9, following. Came to Lisbon as procurator, Sept. 7, 1742, till Sept. 1750, when returned to England, and ultimately died in the Mad House in Surrey, Jan. 13, 1760, aged 45.

- JONES, William, born May 17, 1784, son of Samuel Jones and his wife Anne Corbissor, of Chillington, Staffordshire; went Sedgley Park School, 1795-1802; admitted Oct. 7, 1802, on James Barnard's Fund; transferred to Oscott College, Feb. 1809, and there ord. priest, March, 1810. Served Madeley, Salop, 1813-14; Mawley, Salop, 1815-24; Longbitch, co. Stafford, 1824-30; became chaplain to the Benedictine nuns at Caverswall Castle, in 1830, and accompanied the community to Oulton Abbey, in 1853; left the Abbey, 1854, and returned to Caverswall for a short time; then retired in failing health, and finally settled at Oulton Abbey, where he died, Aug. 21, 1868, aged 84.
- JONES, William Ellis, admitted Sept. 13, 1887; ord. priest Dec. 17, 1892; left Feb. 26, 1893; now at Stalybridge.
- JORDAN, Andrew, admitted, but left for St. Joseph's, Upholland, where ord. priest July 31, 1898; now at Liverpool.
- KAVANAGH, Charles, went to Sedgley Park School, 1822-5; admitted July 22, 1825; ord. priest Feb. 10, 1833; left June, 1837; at Prior Park, Bath, till 1841; Swansea, 1841 till death, Oct. 20, 1856.
- KAVANAGH, Hugo Laurence, admitted June 16, 1866; ord. priest, and left June 23, 1873; now at Market Harborough.
- KAYE, John Peter, native of Lancashire, went Sedgley Park School, 1828-30; admitted Nov. 30, 1830; ord. priest, and left Aug. 9, 1842; at Witham Place, Essex, 1842-5; Colchester, 1845-8; Virginia-street, London, 1848-50; Spanish Place, London, 1850-5; Hackney, 1855, till death, March 7, 1884.
- KAYE, Peter, of Lancashire; alumnus July 12, 1693; minor orders Apr. 22, 1696; ord. priest; appointed professor of philosophy, Feb. 26, 1703.
- KAYE, Thomas, born Apr. 29, 1768, son of George Kaye and his wife Anne Layton, of Broughton, co. York; admitted June 8, 1782; ord. priest; sent to England, 1795, and placed at Broughton Hall, co. York, the seat of the Tempests, till Dec., 1797; subsequently became chaplain to the Benedictine nuns at Orrell Mount, near Wigan, Lancashire, where he died in 1838.
- KEARNEY, James, admitted June 28, 1886; left June 23,



1893; ord. priest at Oscott, Oct. 31, 1897; now at Spetchley, co. Worcester.

KEEGAN, Gerald, admitted Dec. 28, 1872; left May 19, 1882; ord. priest Jan. 7, 1883; now at Birkenhead.

KEELINGE, John, son of John Keeling, of the ancient Staffordshire family of that name; took oath at Douay College under *alias* of Johnson, March 12, 1631; sent to Lisbon, and admitted July 21, 1663; alumnus June 29, 1635; left Dec. 2, 1637.

KEENAN, John Graham, admitted Feb. 11, 1870; left Dec. 21, 1879; ord. priest at St. Thomas' Seminary, London, Sept. 18, 1880; army chaplain till 1891, when retired; died, 1895.

KEENS, Cornelius James, admitted Feb. 6, 1845; ord. priest, and left June 27, 1855; now at Chelsea, and canon of Westminster.

KELLY, Thomas, *alias* Barker, was ordained priest at Douay College in 1625, and in that year sent to the English mission. He seems to have been sent over to Lisbon by the Chapter in 1638, and on July 18, was installed procurator, and became confessor and vice-president, Sept. 15 of that year. He left the College for England, Nov. 1, 1639. He became archdeacon of the Chapter, his patent bearing date, April 29, 1657. He died in Berkshire, in the beginning of June, 1673.

KENNEDY, Daniel, admitted Sept. 28, 1878; left Oct. 3, 1885; proceeded to English Coll., Rome, and ord. priest Apr. 7, 1889; took degree of D.D.; now at Bishop's House, Plymouth.

KENRICK, Edward, admitted Sept. 18, 1831; ord. priest, and left Aug. 9, 1842; at Bollington, Cheshire, 1842-5; St. Anthony's, 1845-7, and at St. Patrick's, Liverpool, 1847, till death, Apr. 25, 1860; made canon of Liverpool, 1855.

KITCHEN, Edward, probably born at Catforth Hall, Woodplumpton, co. Lancaster, and nephew of Rev. Edward Kitchin, *alias* Smith, was educated at Douay College, where he was ordained deacon in Nov., 1730, and left for Lisbon, June, 27, 1731; appointed prefect of studies, Sept. 17, 1731, but died in the College in 1732.

KNIGHT, Joseph, younger brother of Wm. Knight, *q.v.*; admitted Oct. 6, 1839; alumnus May 18, 1847; left Sept.

- 9, 1850; went Old Hall Coll., and ord. priest 1851; died at Hertford, Sept. 6, 1852, aged 26.
- KNIGHT, William, born Dec. 22, 1808, son of William Knight, of Houghton Lane, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire; admitted Dec. 21, 1822; alumnus May 26, 1828; ord. priest; sent England, May, 1833, and placed temporarily at Weld Bank; then at Poulton-le-Fylde, in his native county; and, finally, within a year of his ordination, given the charge of the new mission at Hartlepool, co. Durham, where he arrived, Jan. 18, 1834, and spent the remainder of his career; appointed canon of Hexham, 1852; died at Hartlepool, March 4, 1874, aged 65. He was a composer of sacred music, some of which was published in 1842.
- LANCASTER, John, *vide* North.
- LANGDON, Charles Ignatius, admitted Oct. 1, 1862; alum. Dec. 10, 1869; ord. priest 1874; superior; left 1877; now at Hooton, Cheshire.
- ANGLEY, Robert, admitted; ord. priest; sent to the mission, July 17, 1680. Probably connected with the Langleys of Mangotsfield, co. Gloucester.
- ANGLEY, Stephen, admitted July 7, 1726, on Revell's Fund.
- LANGTON, John, *alias* Baldwin, probably a connection of the Langtons of Lowe Hall, within Hindley, co. Lancaster; alum. Aug. 9, 1666; left for the English mission Feb. 2, 1670; for many years served Higher Shuttlingfields, in the parish of Walton-le-dale, Lancashire, till his death in 1684. In 1718 the mission property at Higher Shuttlingfields was confiscated by the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates, and transferred to the Lancashire Charity Commissioners.
- LAWLESS, James, went Sedgley Park School, 1859-60; admitted Sept. 22, 1860; ord. priest Dec. 18, 1869; left May 15, 1870; now at Poplar, London.
- LAWS, James, admitted Feb. 6, 1845; alumnus Mar. 15, 1852; ord. priest, and left June 27, 1855, for Bermondsey, London; now at Dover, retired.
- LEA, Henry, born July 17, 1807, son of William and Alice Lea, of Liverpool; went to St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Jan., 1816-1820; admitted Mar. 12, 1820; alumnus Dec. 3, 1826; ord. priest; left for the mission, June

7, 1835, and placed at the Bavarian Chapel, in Warwick-street, London, till 1839; secretary to Bp. Griffiths, 1839-43; at Islington, 1843-50; Sutton Place, Surrey, 1850-54; chaplain to the naval forces, Brompton, Chatham, 1854-6; Sheerness and Gravesend, 1856, till death, July 25, 1881, aged 74.

LE CLERC, Charles, born Oct. 24, 1799, at Ferry-bridge, co. York, son of Charles Le Clerc, steward to Lord Stourton; went to Sedgley Park School, 1807-1814; admitted Aug. 11, 1814; alumnus Oct. 4, 1818; professor of humanity for about six years; ord. priest; professor of philosophy; elected vice-president, 1829; died in the College of typhus fever, July 6, 1834, aged 34. Some of his sermons were published in "The Catholic Pulpit," 1839-40, 2 vols., 8vo.

LEEMING, Thomas, born Jan. 3, 1801, son of Thomas Leeming, timber merchant and builder, of Preston, by his second wife Agnes, dau. of Miles Myres, of Preston, maltster; admit. Oct. 12, 1814; left 1817; became a solicitor in Manchester; married; resided at Barton-on-Irwell; died *sine prole*.

LEIGHTON, William, born in London, son of Thomas Leighton, Esq., younger son of the family seated at Feckenham, co. Worcester, and his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Wm. Eure, of Bradley, co. Durham, Knt., (3rd son of William, Lord Eure) by Cath. dau. and sole heiress of Sir Wm. Bowes, of Streatham, co. Durham, Knt.; his aunt, Margaret Eure, was the wife of Thomas Howard, 5th son of "Belted Will"—Lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle; admitted Aug. 26, 1654; ord. priest June 11, and left for the English mission under *alias* of Stanley, Sept. 4, 1661; elected by the Chapter archdeacon of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham, March 18, 1673-4; used the *alias* of Stevenson, in 1676; died in the county of Salop, 1681.

LENNON, James, native of Liverpool; admit. Oct. 2, 1860; ord. priest June 19, 1863; left July 9, 1864; at Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, with his brother John, 1864-5; Tyldesley, 1865-70; Newton-le-Willows, 1870-98, when retired, made protonotary Apostolic, now in Liverpool.

LENNON, John Joseph, native of Liverpool, spent some time in lawyer's office in Liverpool; admitted May 16, 1851;

- alum. Nov. 30, 1857; ord. priest, and left Mar. 4, 1861; at Pro-Cathedral, Liverpool, 1861; Newton-le-Willows, 1861-70, and erected church in 1861; Weld Bank, Chorley, 1870, till death, Oct. 12, 1897, aged 67; rural dean, 1893.
- LE QUILBECQ, Aloysius S., admitted Nov. 28, 1877; alum. Dec. 3, 1880; died in the College, Sept. 4, 1882.
- LESTER, Francis, born in Wales, Nov. 2, 1704, son of Francis Lester and his wife Rachel Taverner, protestants, was converted at Lisbon through reading pious books; admitted as a convictor, Dec. 24, 1725; proceeded to Rome, and entered English College, there, Apr. 16, 1728; confirmed by Benedict XIII, June 6, and became alumnus Nov. 1, 1728; thence, under medical advice, went to Flanders, July 19, 1729; entered the Society of Jesus at Watten, 1730, and died a scholastic at Liège, May 8, 1732, aged 27.
- LEWIS, Daniel, admitted Aug. 1, 1851; alum. Dec. 7, 1859; left May 22, 1860; went Old Hall Coll., and ord. priest at Warwick-street, London, June 14, 1862; at Fitzroy-square, 1862-4; Stratford, E., 1864-6; Poplar, 1866-8; Mile-End-road, 1861-73; Marylebone, 1873-4; Kingsland, 1874-5; Grafton-street, Mile End, 1877-9; Bow, 1881-2; Stratford, E., 1882-8; Bow-road, 1888-91.
- LIDDELL, Thomas, son of Henry Liddell, Esq., and his wife Rebecca, of Farnacres, co. Durham; alumnus July 12, 1693; ord. priest; sent to the mission, Jan. 19, 1698; returned and appointed confessor, 1719; died, 1724.
- LIDDELL, Thomas, of Durham; admitted Mar. 31, 1735, on the Radcliffe Fund; alumnus Sept. 15, 1737; ord. priest Jan. 21, 1742; sent England, Jan. 16, 1743.
- LIVESEY, Joseph, admitted Nov. 24, 1880; alumnus Feb. 18, 1888; left May 2, 1891; ord. priest Feb. 15, 1891; now at Brighton.
- LLOYD, John, *vide* Floyd.
- LLOYD, William, *vide* Floyd.
- LOCKE, Charles James, son of William Locke, of Manchester, Esq., and nephew of Joseph Locke, Esq., the eminent civil engineer, and M.P. for Honiton, co. Devon; admit. Apr. 3, 1853; alumnus Feb. 1, 1856; ord. priest; left May 21, 1859; now at Wath-upon-Deerne, Rotherham.
- LOCKE, Richard, admitted March 16, on Revell's Fund, and

- alumnus Dec. 23, 1725; left for the English mission, June 1, 1726.
- LOFTUS, James, admitted Oct. 21, 1856; alumnus Dec. 11, 1861; left in deacon's orders, Dec., 1863.
- LOSTOCK, Peter, *vide* Holford.
- LOVEDEN, Anthony, *alias* Ayliffe, son of Anthony Loveden, of Hants, admitted March 20, 1618.
- LUCAS, Laurence, admitted Oct. 6, 1839; alumnus May 18, 1847; left July 13, 1851.
- LUCY, Edward, son of Henry Lucy, Esq., of Hertfordshire; admitted Aug. 15, 1647; left Oct. 22, 1650.
- LYNCH, Henry Oswald, admitted Sept. 4, 1879; ord. priest Mar. 19, and left May 21, 1889; now at Market Drayton.
- McCARTHY, Daniel, admitted Oct. 26, 1892; left April 3, 1898, in deacon's orders; ord. priest Mar. 18, 1899; now at Walworth, London.
- MACKWORTH, Thomas, born 1691, son of Thomas Mackworth and his wife Mary Pilkington, of London, became page to the Duke of Norfolk, who sent him to college; admitted under *alias* of Pilkington, and after making his classics left for the English College at Rome, where received Apr. 5, 1712, *n.s.*, ord. priest Apr. 11, 1716, and left for England, Apr. 21, 1718. Succeeded Rev. Edw. Coyney as chaplain to Lord Langdale, at Paynsley Hall, co. Stafford, 1722-26; was much harassed and persecuted by Roger Warner, on the score of his being a priest; died, Jan. 11, 1733-34.
- McLOUGHLIN, Thomas, admitted Jan. 14, 1881; left Dec. 1, 1887; ord. priest Nov. 1, 1892; now at Llanelly.
- McNEAL, Mark, probably son of Mark John McNeal, Esq., M.D., formerly a master at Sedgley Park School, who died at Paris in 1823; admitted Oct. 17, 1825; alumnus May 26, 1828; ord. priest, and left May, 1833; at the Bavarian Chapel, London, 1833-6; St. John's Wood, 1836-60; Chelsea, 1860-7; Great Ormond-street, 1867-8; Chelsea, 1868, till death, Dec. 20, 1886.
- McSWEENEY, Edward, admitted Nov. 6, 1893; left Jan. 9, and ord. priest for Southwark, Sept. 18, 1897.
- McSWEENEY, Thomas, admitted Jan. 30, 1894; ord. priest Mar. 18, and left Apr. 3, 1899; now at Brighton.
- MAHON, Christopher, *vide* Bird.
- MANLEY, John, born 1680, son of John Manley, of Hants;

admitted 1692, under *alias* of Thorpe; alumnus Mar. 30, 1697; ord. priest Dec. 23, 1702; taught classics and had charge of the infirmary till his appointment as professor of philosophy, Apr. 8, 1709; prefect of studies, Sept. 30, 1710; left for the English mission, Sept. 22, 1711; elected an archdeacon of the Chapter, March 16, 1729-30; re-called to Lisbon to assume the presidency, on the presentation of Bp. Bon. Giffard, Apr. 29, 1729; resigned in favour of his predecessor, Edw. Jones, Sept. 8, 1732; resumed the presidency, on the presentation of Bp. Benj. Petre, Aug. 14, 1739, and so continued till killed during the great earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755, aged 75. Mr. Manley prepared for publication: "The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius. Translated by John Thorpe, Priest of the English College of Lisbon," 1707, MS.

MANLEY, Robert, *vide* Charnock.

MANSELL, William, *vide* Clifford.

MARSH, John, born June 12, 1802, son of James and Lydia Marsh, of Hindley, co. Lancaster; went to Sedgley Park School, 1817; admitted Oct. 20, 1817; dismissed for laziness, 1820; went to the English Benedictine College at Douay, where professed, 1824; ordained priest 1826; sent on the mission to the North Province; was at Myddelton Lodge, Yorkshire, 1837-49; passed to the South Province; was at Aston-le-Walls, 1849-52, and died at Wappenbury, Feb. 8, 1852, aged 49.

MARSH, Joseph Bryan, born Sept. 4, 1783, son of Edward Marsh, of Manchester, brazier, and his wife Mary Whitehouse, probably of Sheffield; entered the Manchester Grammar School, 1794, but shortly afterwards removed to Rev. Simon Geo. Bordley's school at Ince Blundell, then under the superintendence of Mr. Hewitt; admitted Mar. 27, 1798, on Mr. Bordley's Fund; left, owing to ill-health, and returned to England, 1803; went to Crook Hall, Durham, July 30, 1803, accompanied the college to Ushaw in 1808, and there ordained priest 1809; served Lea, Lancashire, 1809-18; Newhouse, Newsham, 1818, till 1854, when retired to a neighbouring cottage and there died, July 20, 1857, aged 73. Author of "A Catechism of Christian Doctrine, in Three Sections." Preston, 24mo.; and of a prayer-book compiled for the use of his congregation.

MARSLAND, John, born about 1738, in Lancashire, admitted Nov. 23, 1752; went to Douay College, where arrived July 9, 1756; left for England in ill-health, July 10, but returned Douay, Oct. 31, 1761; ord. priest 1763; was at Scarborough in 1773; returned to Douay as a convictor, Jan. 4, 1775; left for England, Apr. 18, 1776; placed at Ugthorpe, co. York; died Aug. 9, 1817, aged about 78. He was eminently distinguished, says "L'Ami de la Religion," as a charitable and zealous ecclesiastic. He hospitably received many of the French émigré clergy in 1792, and the following years, and his zeal in procuring for them all the succour of which they stood in need will never be forgotten.

MARTIN, George, *vide* Barrett,

MARTIN, Richard, born Feb. 14, 1746, probably a relative of the baronets of his name seated at Long Melford, co. Suffolk, of whom many were priests; admitted June 12, 1761; alumnus Nov. 1, 1763; left March 4, 1770.

MASON, Henry St. Leger, admitted July 19, 1888; ord. priest Mar. 13, and left May 25, 1897; now at Southwold, Suffolk.

MASON, Laurence, alumnus Sept. 8, 1677.

MASON, Thomas, admitted July 20, 1733, on the Colston Fund; alumnus Sept. 15, 1737; ord. priest June 12, 1745; sent England, Dec. 17, 1746; placed at Alston Lane, Lancashire, where died, June 16, 1751, and buried at Preston.

MASSAM, James, admitted Nov. 9, 1826; ord. priest, and left July 18, 1837; at St. Gregory's, Longton, Staffordshire, 1837-49; Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1849-56; Longton, again, as rector, 1856-82; retired 1882, but continued to live at St. Gregory's till death, July 22, 1893.

MAWDESLEY, Henry, brother of Richard, *q.v.*; alumnus Sept. 8, 1677; ord. priest, and sent England, Sept. 22, 1680.

MAWDESLEY, Richard, son of Richard Mawdesley, of Mawdesley, co. Lancaster, yeoman, and of his wife Margt., dau. of Henry Finche, of Mawdesley, gent.; alum. Sept. 8, 1677; ord. priest; appointed professor of philosophy, Sept. 14, 1680; confessarius, Nov., 1681, and professor of theology, Nov. 7, 1682.

MAWDESLEY, William, nephew of Henry and Richard, and



probably son of Robert and Ellen Mawdesley, of Mawdesley; alumnus July 12, 1693; ord. priest July 1, 1696; sent English mission, Jan. 19, 1698; recalled to the College to teach philosophy and to be confessarius, Sept. 15, 1710; appointed procurator, Jan. 1, 1711; presented to the vice-presidency, Apr. 13, 1718, and formally installed, Sept. 15, 1719, when also became professor of theology; left to go to Goa, in the Indies, but died in passage, in 1733.

MAY, Felix, admitted Aug. 13, 1883; ord. priest Sept. 29, 1884; left Feb. 27, 1888; now at Campden, Gloucestershire.

MAYNARD, (Mayler, Maillour, or Maylard) Henry, born about 1576, a younger son of Sir Henry Maynard, of Estaines, co. Essex, Knt., M.P. for St. Alban's, and secretary to the Lord-Treasurer Burghley, by Susan, dau. and coh. of Thomas Person, gentleman-usher of the Star Chamber; went to Douay College; matriculated at the Douay University; was ordained priest; resumed his studies in the University of Paris, and was created Doctor of the Sorbonne; returned to Douay as professor of divinity; became attached to the service of the Prince of Metz, and was with him at the siege of Rochelle; was persuaded to join Mr. Harvey in his Lisbon undertaking, and left Douay with him on Aug. 25, arrived at the College, Dec. 24, 1628, and opened the schools, Apr. 25, 1629, himself occupying the chair of divinity during that and the succeeding year; returned to England, and was labouring on the mission in 1636; was one of those proposed for the mitre, when the clergy were endeavouring to re-establish the hierarchy in England. He was a brilliant conversationist, highly esteemed at the courts of France and Spain, and enjoyed a considerable benefice in the former country. He resided at Blois for some time. His brother William received the honour of Knighthood, 1608; was created a baronet, 1611; was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, 1620, and made a peer of England as Baron Maynard of Estaines, in Essex, 1628.

MAYNE, Joseph S., admitted Aug. 13, 1880; left Mar. 22, 1890; ord. priest at St. Joseph's Seminary, Leeds, July 26, 1892; now at the Cathedral, Northampton.

MEAGER, Richard William, admitted Mar. 22, 1850; ord.

priest, and left Dec. 7, 1860, for Plymouth; now at Clifton Wood, Bristol.

METCALFE, Charles, born Apr. 10, 1764, son of Leonard Metcalfe, of the Mansion-house, Fulford, co. York, formerly of Nuthill, in Holderness, by Anne, dau. of Mr. Pinder, of Sproatley Hall, in Holderness, was baptized by Rev. Thomas Daniel, at Fulford, Oct. 10, 1765; went to Sedgley Park School, 1776-78; admitted Sept. 12, 1778; left July 13, 1783; studied surgery, and was a surgeon in the militia; married, but died without issue; his widow married Mr. Billings and was living in 1820.

METCALFE, Peter, of Yorkshire, was probably the third son of Anthony Metcalfe, gent., of Stanwick parish, by Ellen, dau. of Robert Lambert, of Oulton, Esq.; went to Douay College, under the *alias* of Bankes, whence left with the first colony for Lisbon, Aug. 25, 1628; admitted, under *alias* of Nelson, Nov. 14, 1628; ord. priest, July 17, 1633; left to return to Douay, Sept. 8, 1633; left Douay Coll. for the Eng. Mission, 1634; died in Holborn, London, Dec. 26, 1671.

MEYNELL, William, *vide* Gascoigne.

MIDDLEHURST, Thomas, born Sept. 11, 1802, son of John Middlehurst, of Parr, co. Lancaster, and his wife Jane Clayton; admitted Jan. 13, 1819; alumnus, April 1, 1823; left July 6, 1824.

MILES, George H., admitted April 30, 1875; left July 12, 1878; went Oscott, and ord. priest Sept. 20, 1884; now at Stoke-by-Nayland.

MILES, John, an Anglo-Portuguese, admitted as a convictor, defended public thesis, April 28, 1642, left April 29, 1643.

MILLS, John, born April 16, 1759, son of George and Anne Mills, of Yorkshire, went to Sedgley Park School, 1768-73; admitted March 30, 1773, left June 20, 1778.

MILNER, John, admitted Dec. 12, 1746, alumnus, Dec. 6, 1747, ord. priest, May 31, 1749, left for the mission Jan. 28, 1750; succeeded Rev. John Shepherd at Cowdray, Sussex, in or about 1757, was still there in Dec., 1758.

MITFORD, James, admitted July 18, 1821; alumnus May 26, but died in the College, Nov. 24, 1828.

MOLLOY, Nicholas, admitted April 5, 1849; ord. priest, and left May 21, 1859; at St. Anthony's Liverpool, 1859-65;

- Chorley, 1865-8; Liverpool, 1868-72; Preston, 1872-3.  
**MONNOUX**, John, *vide* Harvey.
- MOORE**, James B., admitted May 13, 1866; ord. priest, Dec. 22, 1877, left May 8, 1878; now at Aberavon.
- MORGAN**, Anthony, of an ancient Northamptonshire family, related to Ant. Morgan, of Heyford, co. Northampton, Esq., whose dau. and h., Bridget, carried in marriage that manor and other estates to Sir Wm. Morgan, Knt., the royalist; went to Douay College, where assumed the name of Sanders, and matriculated at Douay Univ., Apr. 1, 1605; became S. Th. L., and subsequently canon of St. Martin's at Ipresnes; sent to colonize Lisbon, and arrived Nov. 14, 1628; died in the College, Aug. 16, 1631. Wrote a curious work on the name "Anthony," approved in 1627, and pub. at Douay, 1637, *vide* *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Caths.* V. 474.
- MORGAN**, David, admitted Dec. 9, 1734; alumnus Sept. 15, 1737; ord. priest March 4, 1742; left for England, Dec. 17, 1746; placed at Bedhampton, near Havant, Hants, where he erected a chapel and presbytery, and died, Nov. 4, 1758. Mr. Thomas Talbot, subsequently Bishop, succeeded him, and paid off the debt on the chapel and house.
- MORGAN**, Thomas, son of John Morgan, of London, admit. under the *alias* of Sugar, June 9, 1642; alumnus, June 29, 1644; minor orders, Nov. 30, 1646; publicly defended theses, June 11, 1645, and June 5, 1647; ord. priest; appointed procurator, Aug. 10, 1650.
- MORLEY**, James, born Feb. 18, 1777, son of James Morley and his wife Margt. Hewitt of Ince, co. Lancaster; went to the English Dominican school at Bornhem, Nov. 18, 1783-May 30, 1787, thence went to Rev. Simon George Bordley's School at Newhouse, Aughton, and in 1789 was sent to Sedgley Park School; admitted Oct. 13, 1790, on Mr. Bordley's Fund, and died in the College.
- MOYNIHAN**, Thomas, admitted Jan. 22, 1867; alumnus, May 17, 1875; left Dec. 12, 1875; went Hammersmith, and ord. priest July 29, 1877; at Blackheath Park, London, 1877-8; Battersea Park-road, 1878-9; Gosport, 1879-80; Sheerness, 1880, till death, Sept. 20, 1890.
- MOYSES**, John, *vide* Frankland.
- MULCAHY**, John, admitted Oct. 29, 1895; ord. priest Mar.

- 23, and left April 3, 1901; now at Tottenham, London.
- MULLINS, James, admitted Aug. 13, 1880; ord. priest Mar. 19, and left May 21, 1889; now at Seacombe, Birkenhead.
- NANFAN, William, fourth son of William Nanfan, of Bruch Morton, co. Worcester, Esq., by Jane Smyth, of Leicestershire; admitted Oct. 1, 1645; alumnus, Sept. 20, 1646; expelled, Jan. 1, 1647.
- NEEDHAM, John Turberville, born in London, Sept. 10, 1713, son of John Needham, barrister, and his wife Margt. Lucas, went to Douay College, Oct. 10, 1722, ord. priest, May 31, 1738, taught rhetoric, left to assist Rev. Jno. Phil. Betts at Twyford School, near Winchester, in 1740; thence was ordered to Lisbon to teach philosophy, set out from England, Jan. 12, arrived Feb. 22, and formally installed professor, March 13, 1743-4; left to return to England, June 19, 1745; obtained European note as a physiologist; canon of Dendermonde, afterwards of Soignies; died at Brussels, Dec. 30, 1781, aged 68. Author of many scientific works. *Vide Bibliog. Dict. of Engl. Caths.* V. 157.
- NELSON, Peter, *vide* Metcalfe.
- NEVILLE, Thomas, admitted Nov. 13, 1883; left 1887; went St. Thomas' Seminary, Hammersmith, and ord. priest Mar. 18, 1893; now at Eastbourne.
- NEWMAN, William, *vide* Ralph Sliefield.
- NEWPORT, Charles, *vide* Jennyns.
- NEWTON, Robert, alumnus, March 25, 1747; ord. priest, Dec. 31, 1747; left for England, Dec. 24, 1749; stationed at Market Rasen, co. Lincoln; succeeded Mr. James Styche, *alias* Hawkins, at Sixhills Grange in 1764; so continued till a new chapel was built at Sixhills to accommodate the Hainton congregation, when he found himself unable to do the duty of the two congregations, and retired to Claxby, where he was living in a very infirm state in Sept. 1799, and died soon after.
- NICHOLLS, Henry, born Feb. 4, 1724, son of Francis Nicholls and his wife Mary Horsleigh; admitted on the Nicholson Fund, Sept. 9, 1739; alumnus, March 25, 1747; ord. priest, March 9, 1748; left for England, Aug. 20, 1751; died on the mission in London, Feb. 11, 1774, aged 50.

- NICHOLSON, Francis, baptized Oct. 27, 1650, son of Thos. Nicholson, of Manchester, in 1666 became servitor at University College, Oxford; M.A., June 4, 1673; rector of parish near Canterbury; converted soon after accession of James II; took the Carthusian habit at Nieuport, but austerities being too severe for his constitution returned to England about 1692; thence proceeded to Lisbon in service of the Dowager Queen Catharine; resided some years at Portuguese Court; sunk a large portion of his means in the purchase of an estate at Pera, where spent several years; about 1720 made over all his property to the College, and came to reside here; died in the College, Aug. 13, 1731, aged 80. For works *vide Bibl. Dict. of the Eng. Cath.* Vol. V., 178.
- NICHOLSON, Francis Bernard, born Oct. 5, 1766, son of Joseph Nicholson, and his wife Margaret Brown, of London; went Sedgley Park School, 1777-9; admitted Aug. 23, 1779, on the Nicholson Fund, left April 4, 1784; died Jan. 12, 1837, aged 70.
- NIGHTINGALE, George, admitted; ord. priest Aug. 16, 1897; now at Talacre Hall, Flint.
- NORMANVILLE, William de, went Sedgley Park School, 1855-6; admitted Oct. 21, 1856; alumnus, Feb. 18, and left April 21, 1864.
- NORRIS, Edward, born April 9, 1781, son of Joseph Norris and his wife H. An. Ravenhill, of London; went Sedgley Park School, 1795-98; admitted on Triple Trust, Oct. 4, 1798; ord. priest, and sent to mission in London; forty years pastor of St. Patrick's, Sutton-street, Soho, where died, Sept. 16, 1852, aged 71.
- NORTH, Joseph Edward, born at Bermondsey, 1808, younger brother of Richard, *q.v.*; studied at Old Hall, Ware, April, 1828-Jan., 1830; admitted 1830, left 1833; at Oscott College, Aug., 1833-35; ord. priest, Sept. 19, 1835; became professor at Old Hall; went to Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, 1838, and when Giffard Hall, within his parish, was opened as a seminary by Bp. Wareing in 1842, Mr. North filled office of vice-president till the establishment was transferred to Northampton in 1845; missionary at Deptford, 1850, till death of his brother at Croom's Hill, in 1860, when he succeeded him; elected canon of Southwark, 1864; died at Greenwich, Feb. 25,

1885, aged 76. Author of some sermons in the "Catholic Pulpit"; and jointly with his brother of "A Brief Account of the New Catholic Church at Greenwich." Lond. 1850, 8°. *Vide Bibl. Dict. Eng. Caths.* V. 191.

NORTH, John, son of John North, of Docker, parish of Whittington, co. Lancaster, Esq.; took the oath at Douay College, under the *alias* of Lancaster, Sept. 21, 1629; ord. priest April 5, 1631, and thence sent to Lisbon and appointed prefect of studies; left for England, and was serving Thurnham Hall and vicinity, co. Lancaster, in the last quarter of the 17th century.

NORTH, Richard, born Feb. 2, 1800, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth North, of Bermondsey, London; admitted Aug. 11, 1814; alumnus, Jan. 7, 1821; ord. priest; left April 26, 1826; placed at Greenwich, 1828, and in 1852 erected and opened, with assistance of his brother Joseph, *q.v.*, the church at Croom's Hill; made canon of Southwark, 1852, received honorary degree of D.D., 1853, and died missionary rector of Greenwich, Feb. 5, 1860, aged 60. *Vide Jos. E. North.*

O'CONNELL, James, admitted Sept. 27, 1858; ord. priest, 1868; superior; left June 11, 1870; at Stratford, London, 1870-1; Kensington, 1871-7; Brentford, 1877-9; Acton, Middx., 1879, till death, Oct. 22, 1882.

OGLE, William, son of Thomas Ogle, of Distington, co. Northumberland, Esq., by Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Swinburne, of Capheaton, co. Northumberland, Esq.; admitted as a convictor under *alias* of Swinburne, Dec. 7, 1640; defended thesis publicly, Feb. 24, 1643; ord. priest; left for England, Feb. 8, 1644; became an arch-deacon of the Chapter.

OGLETHORPE, Francis, *vide* Paver.

O'HAGAN, Michael, admitted Nov. 20, 1893; ord. priest, Mar. 18, and left April 24, 1899; now at Nechell's, Birmingham.

O'KELLY, Lionel Joseph, admitted Oct. 8, 1872; left Oct. 2, and ord. priest at Salford, Dec. 23, 1882; now at Ancoats, Manchester.

OLIVER, James, admitted Oct. 6, 1839; ord. priest, and left July 13, 1851; at Birkenhead, 1851-3; Wellington, 1853-61; Brierly Hill, 1861-71; Brailes, co. Warwick,

- 1871-89; retired at Preston, 1889-99, Southport, 1889-1900, and now at Ormskirk.
- O'LOUGHLIN, Andrew, admitted Oct. 3, 1884; left Sept. 18, 1889; went Engl. Coll., Rome, where ord. priest Mar. 30, 1895, and took degree D.D.; now at Dorchester.
- O'SHEA, Michael T., admitted Sept. 28, 1891; alumnus Mar. 19, and died in the College, Oct. 9, 1896.
- O'SULLIVAN, Augustine, admitted Mar. 19, 1887; left June 22, 1892, and ord. priest for Northampton, June 24, 1893; now at Daventry.
- O'TOOLE, John, admitted Aug. 26, 1884; left May 1, and ord. priest at Birmingham, June 26, 1892; now at Haunton, Tamworth.
- OWEN, Simon, son of Simon Owen, admitted as a convict, March 20, 1650; left Aug. 13, 1653.
- PADBURY, Joseph Frederick, of Staffordshire, went Sedgley Park School, 1842-3; admitted Sept. 30, 1843; alumnus May 18, ord. priest 1850, and left July 13, 1851; went Old Hall; Bridport, 1852-4; Poplar, London, 1854-60; Commercial Road, London, 1860-83; Hackney, 1883-5; Chelmsford, 1885, to date.
- PALYART, Ignatius Paul, born at Lisbon, July 31, 1762, son of Joachym Palyart and his wife Francis Brown; admitted Jan. 5, 1775.
- PARK, Joseph, went Sedgley Park School, 1827-30; admitted July 5, 1830; ord. priest, and left July 30, 1837; at Aldenham Hall, Salop, seat of Acton family, 1837-41; assistant to Dr. Kirk at Lichfield, 1841-51, and then rector till 1856; Poole, Dorset, 1856-61; Syon Abbey, Spetisbury, 1861, till death, Sept. 1, 1866. Canon of Plymouth, 1861.
- PARKER, John, admitted Sept. 28, 1887; ord. priest in Feb., and left on 28th, 1893; at Pontypool, 1893-4; Cardiff, 1894, till death, Sept. 7, 1895.
- PARKER, Joseph, went Sedgley Park School, 1863-6; admit. May 13, 1866; ord. priest, May 22, and left July 13, 1875; at Bp's House, Birmingham, 1875-88; Oscott College, 1888; Woodlane, Yoxall, 1888 to date.
- PARKINSON, Henry, born Feb. 4, 1772, son of Thomas Parkinson, of Weeton, in the Fylde, Lancashire, by Margt. Hodgkinson his wife; admitted on the Peres



Fund, Oct. 23, 1784; alumnus March 25, 1791; ord. priest, Apr. 5, 1795, and sent to the mission in the same year; stationed with Mr. Fris. Adam Cliffe at Great Eccleston, whom he succeeded as pastor in Feb., 1799; kept a boarding school at his house adjoining the old chapel in the Raikes; rebuilt the chapel in 1801, and continued to serve it till his death, Jan. 3, 1832, aged 59; buried at The Willows, Kirkham.

PARKINSON, James, of Lancashire, admitted Sept. 7, 1748; alumnus Dec. 19, 1750; ord. priest Apr. 2, and left for the mission, May 13, 1758; stationed in the north, probably went to Ugthorpe, co. York, in Nov. or Dec., 1761, and died there, Jan. 26, 1766.

PARKINSON, Thomas, of Lancashire, born May 22, 1741, and baptized by Fr. Eyston; confirmed by Bp. Dicconson; admitted on Shepperd's Fund, May 8, 1755; alum. Sept. 7, 1767; ord. priest in Sept., and sent England, Oct. 3, 1768; was at Roundhay, near Leeds, in 1773-81; was in distress in 1783, when Bishop Talbot declared that he was of such a dubious character that he dare not venture to employ him.

PARRY, Edward, admitted and ord. priest; left for England, Feb. 2, 1670; was stationed in Monmouth in 1702.

PARRY, Hugh, *vide* Wynne.

PARRY, John, son of John Parry, of Twyffog, co. Denbigh, Esq.; admitted Dec. 7, 1640; alumnus July 25, 1641; ord. priest July 30, 1645; made professor, Nov. 30, 1646; sent England, May 30, 1650; elected by the Chapter archdeacon of North Wales, Jan. 14, 1660-61; was serving in Shropshire in 1675; died, 1694.

PARRY, Philip, son of Rice Parry, of Monmouthshire; admitted under the *alias* of Ward, Oct. 1, 1635; alumnus June 29, 1636; ord. priest Apr. 6, 1638; appointed procurator, Dec. 18, 1640, and vice-president, July 26, 1649; left for England, 1652; died in Montgomeryshire, in the beginning of Feb., 1677-8, aged about 72.

PARRY, Pierce, born 1716, son of John Parry, of Twyffog, Esq., by Mary his wife; received into the English Coll., at Rome, Sept. 17, 1736, and took the oath of Alexander VII, in May, 1737; came to Lisbon, and became an alumnus Dec. 13; ordained subdeacon Dec. 23, and deacon Dec. 27, 1741, and priest Jan. 6, 1742; sent,

England, Feb. 4, 1742; took charge of Claxby, co. Lincoln, 1751; transferred to Walsall, and Oscott, 1762; disabled by repeated paralytic attacks and retired from Oscott to Aldridge in 1785, and there died, Dec. 30, 1792, aged 76. *Vide Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths.* Vol. V., 244.

PAVER, Francis, 4th son of Richard Paver, Esq., of Braham, co. York, by Jane, dau. of Robert Oglethorpe, of Rawden, co. York, Esq.; went to Douay College, whence came with the first colony to Lisbon; admitted Nov. 14, 1628, under *alias* of Oglethorpe; ord. priest, July 17, and left for England, Sept. 8, 1633; slain at the battle of Marston Moor, whilst attending to the wounded, July 2, 1644.

PEARSON, George C., admitted Oct. 20, 1884; left May 25, and ord. priest at Liverpool, Aug. 1, 1897; now at Chorley.

PEARSON, John, probably of an old Yorkshire family; alumnus Apr. 17, 1688; ord. priest Dec. 21, 1689; sent England, Jan. 2, 1693; was stationed in Lancashire in 1697.

PEMBERTON, Richard, admitted June 16, 1866; left Mar. 20, and ord. priest Sept. 21, 1872; at St. Austin's, 1872-4, and St. Joseph's, Preston, 1874, till death, Oct. 14, 1876.

PENRICE, Charles, of an ancient family seated in Worcestershire, and at Penrice Castle, co. Glamorgan, was born in the former county; alumnus Jan. 9, 1672; ord. priest; sent to mission in his native county, Sept. 15, 1679, and still there in 1702.

PERCY, Thomas, born July 6, 1787, son of Nathaniel Percy, of Pimperne, near Blandford, co. Dorset, by Eliz. Whitehead his wife; went Sedgley Park School; admitted on Triple Trust, Feb. 7, 1803; left Feb., 1809; went to Old Hall to finish his divinity, Feb. 24, 1809; ord. priest there, Sept. 22, 1810; served in London, was at Sardinian Chapel; took charge of Soddington and Mawley, co. Salop, early in 1824, and was killed by falling from his horse at Tything, co. Worcester, March 23, 1825, aged 37.

PEREGRINE, Thomas, *vide* Short.

PERKINSON, Edward, of an ancient and well connected Lancashire family, took the oath at Douay College, Aug. 15, 1680; came to Lisbon, and became alumnus in 1686; sent to the mission, and placed at York; chaplain

and secretary to Bp. James Smith; upon Revolution of 1688, withdrew with the bishop to Wycliff, the seat of Mr. Tunstall, where Mr. Perkinson spent the remainder of his career; recommended for the mitre by Bp. Wingham to Cardinal Gualterio, the cardinal protector of England, Feb. 27, 1724, and described as "a good old missionary, of elegant manners, great eloquence, good health though advanced in years"; died at Wycliff, April 7, 1735.

PERROT, John, *alias* Barnesley, born 1629, son of John Perrot, of the family of Perrot of Bell Hall, co. Worcester, by Judith Barnesley his wife, descended from the Barnesley's of Barnesley Hall, co. Worcester; convert; admit. Sept. 29, 1647; alum. Mar. 28, 1653; ord. priest July 1, 1653; appointed vice-president, Jan. 1, 1659, and president, on the presentation of the Dean (Humphrey Ellis) and canons of the Chapter, Dec. 16, 1661, and on March 16, 1662, was promoted to the rectory of the English residency; resigned and left the College 1671; elected archdeacon of the Chapter, April 26, 1672, and installed subdean, Dec. 13, 1675, vicar-general *in solidum* to the Dean, April 13, and Dean, Sept. 18, 1676; continued in office till his death, May 27, 1714, aged 85. For works see *Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths.* Vol. V.

PETERSON, Peter, *vide* Clarence.

PETRE, Francis, son of John Petre, of Fithlers, co. Essex, Esq., (grandson of the first Lord Petre), by his second wife Elizabeth, dau. of John Pinchon, of Writtle, co. Essex, Esq., and an older brother of Bishop Benjamin Petre, V.A., of the London District; admitted March, 1677; alumnus Sept. 7, 1686, and in the following month dedicated his thesis of universal philosophy to Bishop Leyburne, and defended with great applause under his professor, Mr. Robert Smith; ord. priest Nov. 29, 1689, by the Cardinal Protector, and appointed to teach classics; appointed professor of philosophy, Sept. 1, 1692, procurator July 2, 1695, and vice-president, on the presentation of Bishops Leyburne and Giffard, May 27, and formally installed Sept. 17, 1697; introduced many pious customs and wholesome regulations for the discipline of the college; died in the college of a malignant fever March 24, 1699, and interred within the rails

and at the foot of the altar, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin de Pae in the college church; by will bequeathed 100,000 reals to the college, without any obligation or condition whatsoever.

PETRE, John, probably the eldest son of Joseph, *q.v.*, studied here for some time; if this identification be correct, he was born 1690, married Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Robt. Throckmorton, of Weston, co. Bucks, Bart., by whom he had a son and two daughters, and dying, Sept. 11, 1721, was buried at Writtle.

PETRE, Joseph, born 1664, second son of John Petre, of Fithlers, by his wife Mary, dau. of Sir Francis Mannoek, of Gifford's Hall, co. Suffolk, Bart., after studying here for some time was recalled home by his father to become his heir upon his eldest son John joining the Society at Watten. He succeeded to the estate, was twice married—1st, to Cath. dau. of Sir Wm. Andrews, of Downham, co. Essex, Bart., by whom he had six children, one of whom was Bp. Fris. Petre, V.A.-N.D., and another, Elena, a nun at Gravslines; 2ndly, to Dorothy, dau. of Geo. Throckmorton, of Chesterfield, co. Herts, Esq., relict of Jno. Hurst, of Haverhill, co. Essex, gent, by whom he had no children. He died Jan. 21, 1721, aged 56, and was interred at Writtle.

PHILLIPS, John, *alias* or *vere* Samuel Goltier, alumnus, Sept. 7, 1686; ord. priest; sent England, Oct. 19, 1689; died, near Windsor, Sept. 13, 1727.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, admitted Nov. 6, 1893; left May 1897; ord. priest, July 17, 1898; now at Blackheath, London.

PICKERING, Francis, born in Portugal, where his father was converted to the Faith, and suffered great losses on that account; admitted about 1696; went to Rome in 1701, where he continued his studies for about six years in the Roman Seminary, and afterwards lived for two years, from 1707-1709, in the Ecclesiastical Academy for Nobles.

PICKERING, Francis, born 1737; admitted Feb. 17, 1750.

PICKFORD, Edward, a native of Exeter, Cornwall, was probably son of William Pickford, a gentleman of position in that city; entered Douay College, Oct. 28, 1618, under *alias* of Daniel, which he used throughout life, and ord. priest Sept. 26, 1627. Admitted Nov. 14,

1628; appointed professor of philosophy, Oct. 4, 1633; prof. of theology, July 21, and prefect of studies, Sept. 15, 1638, received degree of D.D., 1640; left for English Mission Feb. 2, 1641; nominated president by Bishop Smith, Apr. 11, and returned Lisbon in June, 1642; resigned presidency 1648; taught theology 1649, and left for Douay College in that year. Taught theology at Douay, Oct. 1, 1649, till July 4, 1653, when returned to England, and acted as Dean of the Chapter in the absence of Mr. Fitton, till death, Sept., 1657. He published "Meditations," 1649; and left in MS. a folio vol. of controversies, 1643-1646.

PIERCE, Thomas, *alias* Bond, son of Thomas Pierce, of Warwickshire, admitted Aug. 15, 1647; left through ill-health in 1651.

PIERCE, William, took the oath Dec. 30, 1682; ordained priest June 4, 1684; and sent to England, July 1, 1685. He died in 1687.

PILKINGTON, Henry, native of Preston, admitted Feb. 14, 1829; alumnus Dec. 7, 1836; left 1839.

PILKINGTON, Thomas, *vide* Mackworth.

PINNINGTON, William, admitted Nov. 20, 1869; ord. priest Dec. 18, 1880; superior; left May 1, 1883; now at Liverpool.

POSTLETHWAITE, Thomas, born July 9, 1739, son of Richard Postlethwaite and his wife Anne Newsham, of Westby, co. Lancaster, yeoman; admit. Nov. 23, 1752; alumnus June 23, 1761; ord. priest Oct. 9, 1763; appointed procurator, Aug. 6, 1764; died in the College, July 4, 1776. He had three brothers, priests of Douay, James, John, and Henry.

POTTS, Henry Joseph, born Aug. 16, 1772, son of John Potts, and his wife Anne Story, of Dancing Hall, Northumberland; admitted Sept. 18, 1784.

POWELL, Thomas, son of Hugh Powell, Esq., of Brecon or Monmouthshire; admitted under the *alias* of Progers, July 4, 1633; alumnus June 29, 1635; ord. priest Apr. 26, 1639; appointed professor of philosophy, July 23, 1640; left for England, Apr. 29, 1643; elected by the Chapter, March 9, 1663, *o.s.*, archdeacon of South Wales, and vicar-general of Shropshire and North Wales, June 4, 1684; died, 1700.

- POYNTZ, John, born July 2, 1709, son of Edward Poyntz, of Arlington, co. Devon, gent., who died in Dec., 1732; admitted on Revell's Fund, Apr. 24, 1723; ran away, Dec. 5, 1726; was received by the Jesuits, and entered the Society under the *alias* of Beaumont, Sept. 7, 1732; professed in 1750; was for many years procurator of the province in London; chaplain to Mrs. Rowe, of Trevithick, Cornwall; retired to Liège, where died, May 21, 1789, aged 79. He often used the *alias* of Price.
- PRENDERGAST, John, born June 6, 1768, son of Patrick Prendergast and his wife Cath. Nowland, of London; went Sedgley Park School; admitted Feb. 16, 1782.
- PRESTON, John, born Oct. 29, 1712, son of John Preston, of London, ironmonger, and his wife Mary Williams; educated at Merchant Taylors' School; convert, and confirmed by Bp. Benj. Petre, in 1732; admitted Oct. 21, 1732; alumnus Dec. 21, 1733; taught classics during his whole course of philosophy and divinity; appointed procurator, Sept. 16, 1736; ord. priest Nov. 4, 1736; appointed professor of theology, Apr. 11, 1741; was one of the first who, in opposition to the Jesuits, introduced the Newtonian philosophy into Portugal; frequently discharged duties of president and vice-president, though he never could be induced to accept the honour attached to these offices; held in high esteem by the Court of Portugal, and in 1775 nominated tutor to the young Prince of Brazil; died in the College, Feb. 8, 1780, and buried in the college church, where his epitaph, in Latin, was written by President Barnard.
- PRICE, Francis L., admitted Aug. 25, 1887; ord. priest March 13, 1897; now a superior.
- PRICE, Humphrey, *vide* John Vaughan.
- PRICE, John, *vide* Poyntz.
- PRICE, Maurice, *vide* Pugh.
- PRICHARD, William, probably son of William Prichard, of Llantillio and Skenfrith, co. Monmouth, gent.; admitted May 9, 1720; alumnus Oct. 28, 1723; ord. priest; appointed procurator, July 2, 1733; sent England, Aug. 17, and died at Kentish Town, London, Oct. 22, 1734.
- PROGERS, Thomas, *vide* Powell.
- PRYME, Jerome, admitted on Arthur's Fund; alumnus Dec. 30, 1682; ord. priest; appointed professor of philosophy,

- Jan. 5, 1690; professor of theology, Aug. 30, 1692, and prefect of studies, April 23, 1695; died in the College, May 23, 1708.
- PUGH, Andrew, admitted as a convictor, April 23, 1709; left May, 1710.
- PUGH, John, alumnus Aug. 6, 1666; ord. priest; sent England, Feb. 2, 1670; died at his brother's house in North Wales, July 3, 1673.
- PUGH, Maurice, *alias* Price, alumnus Dec. 30, 1682; ord. subdeacon and deacon, Feb. 24 and 25, 1685, and having received priest's orders, left for England, April 29, 1686; was living in the North, probably Yorkshire, in July, 1698.
- PURCELL, Edward, son of Edward Purcell, of Stafford, gent., by his wife Eliz. Langley; admitted on Revell's Fund, Nov. 5, 1730.
- PURCELL, James, brother of Edward, *q.v.*; admitted on Revell's Fund, June 9, 1730.
- PURCELL, Philip, son of John Purcell, of The Hay, Madeley, co. Salop, Esq., and of his wife Catherine; admitted (1696?); ord. priest; was chaplain at Arundel Castle, in 1717.
- PURDON, James, admitted Dec. 2, 1856; left Aug. 27, 1861; ord. priest, 1864; at Deptford, 1864-5; Woolwich, 1865-6; Maidstone, 1866-70; Worthing, 1870 to date.
- PURDON, Michael, born May 20, 1868, at Marlingstown, near Mullingar; studied at Seminary at Navan, thence St. Edward's Coll., Liverpool, and St. Joseph's Coll., Upholland; admitted Jan. 16, 1893; alumnus Feb. 9, 1894; left May 17, ord. priest at Maghull, near Liverpool, Aug. 18, and died Nov. 30, 1895, aged 27.
- QUAIFE, Wilfrid, went Sedgley Park School, 1860-4; admit. Mar. 12, 1864; ord. priest May 22, and left July 13, 1875; now at St. John's Wood, London.
- REAH, John, admitted June 12, 1835; ord. priest, and left July 24, 1844; at Liverpool, 1844-7; St. Mary's, Manchester, 1847-8; Hyde, Cheshire, 1848-54; Canon of Shrewsbury, 1853; Wrexham, 1854-8; Poole, Dorset, 1858, till death, Dec. 19, 1859.
- REDDING, James, admitted May 21, 1869; alumnus Dec. 22, 1871; left Aug., 1873; went to St. Sulpice, Paris, and ord. priest May 22, 1875; at Sheffield, 1875-6; Leeds, 1876-7; Middlesbro', 1877-8; Stoke Farm, Slough,



- Bucks, 1878-9; Woolmer, Hants, 1880-1; Malton, 1881-3; Guernsey, 1883-4; Winchester, 1884-5.
- REGAN, Thomas, went Sedgley Park School, 1854-6; admit. Oct. 21, 1856; alumnus Feb. 18, and left July 9, 1864; went Old Hall Coll., and ord. priest Dec. 23, 1866; Chelsea, 1867-71; Waltham Cross, 1871-3; Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 1873-9; Ogle Street, 1879-95; Watford, Herts, 1895; died April 13, 1902.
- REVELL, Thomas, son of Ronald Revell, of Revell Grange, Stannington, Yorkshire, yeoman; admitted on Revell's Fund; alumnus March 31, 1697; ord. priest.
- REYNOLDS, John, *vide* Allanson.
- REYNOLDS, William, born 1647, younger son of William Reynolds of Cassington, co. Oxford, Esq., by Alice, 3rd dau. of Thomas Whitgreave, of Moseley, co. Stafford, Esq.; alumnus Aug. 6, 1666; ord. priest; sent England, March 9, 1675; elected by the Chapter archdeacon of Oxford, Berks, and Bucks, March 6, 1692-3; was serving in Oxfordshire, in 1702, as apparently he did throughout his missionary career; said to have died at Oxford, Feb. 23, 1717-18, aged 71, and was buried in the same grave with his mother in Soulden churchyard, where an inscribed stone records his memory.
- RICHMOND, Laurence, son of Mr. Thomas Richmond, of Walsall, co. Stafford; admitted Jan. 27, 1828; alumnus Dec. 7, 1836; ord. priest, took degree of D.D., and made a superior; left Feb. 7, 1858; at Norwich, 1858-60; Bp's. House, Northampton, 1861-5; canon of Northampton, 1863; returned to the College as V.P., 1865, till death, Feb. 7, 1872.
- RILEY, William, son of Charles and Mary Riley, of London; went Sedgley Park School, 1781-8; admitted on Triple Trust, July 26, 1788; died, in divinity, at the College.
- RIMMER, Thomas, native of Lancashire, went Sedgley Park School, 1823-9; admit. Dec. 28, 1829; ord. priest, and left Aug. 6, 1839; at Nottingham, 1839-41; Lynn, Norfolk, 1841-2; Coldham Hall, Suffolk, 1842-3; St. Austin's, Manchester, 1843-5; Rawtenstall, 1845 till death, of typhus fever, Jan. 8, 1848, aged 33.
- RINGROSE, John, admitted Nov. 25, 1823; ord. priest, and left Mar. 9, 1833; at Woodley Lodge, Reading, Berks, seat of Jas. Wheble, Esq., who died in July, 1840; opened

the new chapel on site of the ancient abbey at Reading, founded by Mr. Wheble, Aug. 5, 1840, till death, Oct. 28, 1874. Canon of Southwark, 1853.

RIVARA, Emmanuel, admitted April 30, 1875; left July 5, 1878; ord. priest from St. Thomas' Seminary, May 19, 1883; now at Jersey.

RIVETT, John, *vide* Harvey.

ROBERTS, Henry Bernard, admitted June 16, 1866; left Nov. 1, 1871, and ord. priest Sept. 21, 1872; now at Great Eccleston, Lancashire.

ROBINSON, Francis, son of Thomas Robinson, of Lancashire, and brother of John, the consul-general, admit. Dec. 1, 1652.

ROBINSON, James, son of Mr. James Robinson, Oakingates, Wellington, Salop; went Sedgley Park School, 1855-6; admitted Oct. 21, 1856; left Oct. 19, 1862; went Oscott Coll., Feb., 1863-6; ord. priest at Birkenhead, July 15, 1866; at Edgeley, Stockport, 1866-8; Nantwich, 1868-71; St. Joseph's, Stockport, 1871-89; St. Alban's, Macclesfield, till death, June 18, 1901. Twelve years member of Macclesfield School Board, and latterly vice-chairman.

ROBINSON, John, son of John Robinson, of Lancashire, admit. Oct. 1, 1635; alumnus June 29, 1636; ord. priest Apr. 10, 1640; sent England, Apr. 8, 1643; died about the middle of Aug., 1676.

ROBINSON, John, son of Thomas Robinson, of Lancashire, admit. May 17, 1650, as a convictor; left May 29, 1654; became consul-general for the English Government at Lisbon, an office which he held for five years.

ROBINSON, Peter, *vide* Whale.

ROCK, Samuel, born March 4, 1762, son of Samuel Rock, of Calmore, co. Stafford, and his wife Eliz. Thornhill; went to Sedgley Park School, 1769-73; admitted on Thatcher's Fund, March 30, 1773; left for Douay College, Aug. 8, 1779, where entered school of rhetoric; called to England, April 6, 1780, but returned to Douay, 1781; minor-professor of Syntax, Oct., 1786; ord. priest, and left for English mission, Oct. 14, 1787; at Kiddington, Oxon, for many years, and died at Radford, April 28, 1839, aged 76.

ROCK, Samuel, born Jan. 26, 1801, son of Joseph and Mary Rock, of Bloxwich, co. Stafford; went Sedgley Park

School, 1813-16; admitted July 11, 1816; ord. priest Jan. 7, 1821; left for England, Apr. 11, 1828; stationed at Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk, 1828-32.

ROONEY, Robert A., admit. Sept. 24, 1893; left in deacon's orders, July 9, 1897; ord. priest Mar. 25, 1899, and placed at Brecon.

ROSE, Francis Pius, admitted Sept. 9, 1891; ord. priest Mar. 23, for Newport, and left Apr. 12, 1901; now at Cardiff.

ROSS, John, born May 4, 1800, son of James and Mary Ross, of Mawley Hall, Shropshire; went Sedgley Park School, 1814-16; admitted July 8, 1816; alumnus Jan. 7, 1821; ord. priest; left for England, May 27, 1825, and placed at Cheadle, co. Stafford, till 1827; Husband's Bosworth, co. Leicester, 1827-8; Moseley, co. Stafford, 1828-33; Hathersage, co. Derby, 1833-47, when became deranged in his mind, and sent to St. Ann's, Courtrai, where died, Aug. 6, 1858, aged 58.

RUSSELL, James, ordained subdeacon, deacon, and priest, in May, 1693.

RUSSELL, Richard, born 1630, son of Richard Russell, of Berkshire; though he appears to have been highly connected he came to Lisbon in capacity of servant, June, 1642; admitted as a student, Aug. 14, 1647; transferred to Douay College, to finish his divinity, and took the oaths there, June 4, 1653; proceeded to Paris, where ord. priest; returned to Lisbon, and made procurator, Dec. 10, 1655; left for England, July 25, 1657, in the suite of the Portuguese ambassador, with whom resided; returned to Lisbon in 1660; returned to England same year, and, having been chiefly instrumental in settling the treaty of marriage between Charles II. and the Infanta, assisted at the nuptial ceremony; appointed English preceptor to the Infanta, whom he soon after accompanied to England; elected a canon of the Chapter, June 26, 1661, and assisted in the general assembly held in London, in 1667; returned to Lisbon, and consecrated bishop of Portalegre, Sept. 27, 1671, at the English College, where retained apartments, till his solemn entry into Portalegre, in Jan., 1671; translated in 1682, to the see of Vizen, where he died, Nov. 15, 1693, aged 63.

RUSSELL, Thomas, born Jan. 18, 1645; admitted April 29, 1659.

- RYAN, Arthur Francis, admitted June 12, 1876; ord. priest Dec. 21, 1886; left June 2, 1887; late of Brentford.
- RYAN, Michael, admitted Oct. 18, 1873; ord. priest Dec. 22, and left same month, 1877; now at Whitecross, Warrington.
- RYDER, Christopher, admitted Mar. 12, 1873; left May 29, 1879; went Ushaw Coll.; ord. priest Aug. 6, 1882; now at St. Joseph's, Stockport.
- RYLAND, James, admitted April 13, 1825; ord. priest, and left June 7, 1835; at St. Patrick's, Manchester, 1835-41; Bolton-le-Moors, 1841-3; Sunnyside, Burnley, 1843, till death, 1845.
- SADLER, Thomas, born Oct. 13, 1779, son of John Sadler and his wife Eliz. Parkinson, of Aintree, near Liverpool; went to Mr. Simon Geo. Bordley's school at Ince Blundell; admitted on Bordley's Fund, Oct. 10, 1792; alumnus Dec. 8, 1801; ord. priest May 25, 1807, and left for England; stationed at Trafford House, Manchester, where succeeded Mr. James Haydock, in 1807; erected a school, 1822, and a new chapel at Barton-on-Irwell, 1827, to replace the one at Trafford; died at Barton, Oct. 4, 1830, aged almost 51. For works see *Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths.* Vol. V.
- SALKELD, Thomas, a native of the diocese of York, but probably allied to the Salkelds, of Whitehall, Cumberland; became an alumnus of Douay College, in 1688; was dismissed, when in the beginning of divinity, for joining with those who rebelled against Dr. Paston, and applied for admittance into the English College at Rome, but was refused. He then went to Paris and obtained a recommendation from Dr. Thos. Hall to Dr. Watkinson, of Lisbon, who admitted him; completed his course of theology; dedicated his thesis to the Cardinal Protector, and defended it with great applause, July 28, 1693; sent to the English mission, Dec. 16, 1694, where he laboured hard and successfully, and died in 1708.
- SALVIN, William, son of William Salvin, of Newbiggin, co. York, Esq., by Doro., dau. of John Girlington, of Thurland Castle, co. Lancaster, Esq.; admitted Nov. 4, 1642; left March 7, 1644.
- SANDERSON, George, born Jan. 21, 1807, son of George and Frances Sanderson, of Liverpool; admitted Aug. 1,

- 1819; alumnus Dec. 3, 1826; left Mar., 1828, *re infecta*.  
 SAUNDERS, Anthony, *vide* Morgan.
- SAVAGE, Charles, born in Suffolk, son of Thomas Savage, and brother of Richard, below, admitted under *alias* of Carey, probably his mother's name, Dec. 7, 1640; publicly defended theses in philosophy, Mar. 7, 1642, and Mar. 28, 1643; was a convictor; left for France, Apr. 29, 1643.
- SAVAGE, Richard, born in London, son of Thomas Savage; admitted under the *alias* of Carey, Dec. 7, 1640; dismissed Feb. 2, 1641. Possibly identical with Richard Savage, of the diocese of London, who took the College oath at Douay, May 30, 1650.
- SCOTT, Alexander, went Cotton Hall; admitted Oct. 8, 1872; left Jan. 11, 1877; went Oscott College, 1877; Northampton, and ord. priest Sept. 24, 1881; now at Lowestoft.
- SCOTT, Philip, born Feb. 25, 1801, son of Philip and Eliz. Scott, of London; went Sedgley Park School, 1810-1814; admitted Oct. 12, 1814; left in ill-health 1817.
- SEDDON, Peter, admitted Dec. 7, 1846; ord. priest, and left May 21, 1859; at Bristol, 1859-60; Birmingham, 1861-3; Fairford, 1863-7; Salisbury, 1867-9; Bridgewater, 1869-70; Bedminster, 1870-6; Bristol, 1876-80; Liverpool, 1880-4; St. Mary's, Derby, 1884-5.
- SEDDON, Thomas, admitted April 19, 1850; left May 7, 1861; went Old Hall College, and ord. priest, Jan. 19, 1862; at Soho, 1862-3; Commercial-road, East, 1863-7; York Place, 1867-72; Archbishop's House, Westminster, 1873 till death on his annual voyage with emigrant children to Canada, Sept. 22, 1898. Was 32 years Sec. to the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund.
- SEED, Thomas, admitted Nov. 14, 1835; left July 6, 1847; ord. priest; at Peterborough, 1848-74; canon of Northampton, 1853; Norwich, 1874-6; St. Mary's Abbey, East Bergholt, 1876-82; Shefford, Beds., 1882, till death June 7, 1883.
- SERGEANT, John, born early in 1622-3, son of Wm. Sergeant, of Barrow-upon-Humber, co. Lincoln, yeoman; educated under Mr. Rawson at Barton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where entered as subsizar in 1639; graduated 1642-3; became secretary to Thomas Morton,

bp. of Durham; converted 1643; admitted under *alias* of Holland, Nov. 4, 1643; alumnus June 29, 1646; ord. priest, Feb. 24, 1649, *o.s.*; taught classics till appointed procurator Apr. 5, 1652; prefect of studies, Oct. 1, 1652; recalled to England, 1653; returned in Aug., 1654, and resumed offices of procurator and prefect of studies till March 16, 1655, when appointed professor of philosophy; sent to England on affairs of the College in June, 1655, when the Chapter decided to retain his services and elected him their secretary, Dec. 19, 1655, an office which he held till 1667; died in 1710, aged 87; occasionally used the *alias* of Smith on the mission. For his numerous works *vide Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Caths.* Vol. V.

SHARP, Matthew, born Nov. 9, 1756, son of Francis Sharp and his wife Agnes Cooper, of Yorkshire; entered Douay College, Aug. 30, 1770, and having finished his third year's theology, was appointed minor-professor, Oct. 1, 1781, and was teaching rhetoric when he left Douay for Lisbon, Nov. 26, 1784, to teach philosophy; died on the mission at Hexham, Dec. 22, 1826, aged 70.

SHARPLES, Robert S., admitted Aug. 1, 1851; alumnus Dec. 7, 1859; ord. priest Dec., 1862; left Apr. 25, 1863; placed as curate to Mgr. Eyre, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne; afterwards at Willington Quay, Lowick, and New Tunstall, at latter of which spent last eighteen years of his life; died, Aug. 12, 1891.

SHEEHAN, John, admitted Feb. 13, 1836; ord. priest, and left July 10, 1845; at Slindon, Sussex, 1845, till death, October 14, 1869.

SHEEN, John, admitted Nov. 13, 1883; ord. priest Dec. 22, 1894; left July 19, 1845; now at Deptford, London.

SHEPHERD, Francis John, admitted Sept. 27, 1885; ord. priest Dec. 17, 1892; left Jan. 5, 1893; now at Sherborne, Dorset.

SHEPHERD, John, born Jan. 7, 1678, was probably son of Robert Shepherd, of Broughton, near Preston, co. Lancaster, gent., and a near relative of the Tootells and Charnleys; admitted Aug. 30, 1694; alumnus Dec. 21, 1701; ord. priest; sent England, June 1, 1706, and was stationed in Lancashire; probably served Manchester for some time after 1719; elected by the Chapter archdeacon of Lancashire, Rutland, and Notts, Feb. 12, 1723-4;

removed to London; elected treasurer of the Chapter, sub-dean in July, 1755, and dean, March 9, 1756, which dignity he enjoyed till death, in London, Oct. 27, 1761, aged 83. He established a Fund at the College, of which he was appointed agent in England soon after he came to the mission.

SHEPPARD, John, a native of the South, admitted on Thatcher's Fund, March 25, 1733; alumnus Nov. 21, 1735; ord. priest; sent England, July 16, 1737; stationed at Cowdray, Sussex, seat of Lord Montagu, in 1745; probably removed to London, in 1757; elected canon of the Chapter, Feb. 15, 1759; became secretary, and subsequently archdeacon.

SHERBURNE, Richard, *vide* Taylor.

SHILLET, Edward, *vide* Hamerton.

SHIMELL, Richard, born in Shropshire, 1692, son of John Shimell, and his wife Ellen Turner, was converted to the faith by Mr. John Vane, *alias* Jones, agent for the College in London; admitted on the Curtis Fund, under *alias* of Turner, Feb., 1710; alumnus May 23, 1715; ord. priest, Dec. 31, 1716; acquired much honour by his talents and close application to study; sent England, Dec. 10, 1719; died at Chidiok, co. Dorset, Nov. 18, 1763, aged 71, where his nephew, Charles Shimell, was settled as chaplain. He was the author of "Epigramma in honorem S. Andreæ Avellini."

SHIRLEY, Henry, probably connected with the ancient family of Shirley, of Wiston, co. Sussex; came from Douay, and appointed procurator, Sept. 21, 1634; left for the English mission, Aug. 4, 1636.

SHIRLEY, James, admitted on Thatcher's Fund, Oct. 10, 1719; alumnus, Oct. 28, 1723; left April 30, 1728.

SHOOLBRED, Cuthbert, admitted Nov. 3, 1896; left Dec. 14, 1898; went St. John's Seminary, Womersley, and ord. priest, July 15, 1900; now at Collegio Beda, Rome.

SHORT, Thomas, son of Thomas Short, Esq., a member of a family long seated at Bury St. Edmund's, co. Suffolk, and highly distinguished in the medical profession; admitted Feb. 23, 1636, under the *alias* of Peregrine, a name frequently recurring in the family; alumnus June 29, 1636; ord. priest June 13, 1641; sent England, Dec. 25, 1643.



- SILVEIRA, Joseph Maria, born March 30, 1794, son of Albert Garcia de Silveira, and his wife Maria, of Lisbon; went Sedgley Park School, 1804-1815; admitted July 8, 1815; left on account of ill-health, 1817; continued his studies at Old Hall, Oct., 1817-Nov., 1820; ord. priest, Aug. 6, 1822, and placed at the Sardinian chapel, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; removed to Gosport, Hants, 1827-8; at Slindon House, Sussex, 1829-45; withdrew from missionary work, 1845-9; at Havant, Hants, 1849-56; at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1856-7; and finally settled at Ryde in 1857, where resided till his death, Oct. 27, 1876, aged 82.
- SIMPSON, Joseph, born April 13, 1764, son of John Simpson and his wife Catherine Champ, of London; went Sedgley Park School, 1775-8; admitted Sept. 12, 1778; expelled Nov. 26, 1780.
- SINGLETON, James, admitted June 16, 1866; ord. priest, 1874; appointed superior, and now V.P.
- SINGLETON, Michael, born Oct. 10, 1792, son of Joseph Singleton, and his wife Alice Bryers, of Goosnargh, co. Lancaster; admitted Aug. 15, 1814; alumnus, Oct. 4, 1818; ord. priest; left for the mission, April 26, 1826; stationed at the chapel in Cockshaw, Hexham, till death, March 20, 1863, aged 70.
- SKELTON, James, son of Richard Skelton, Esq., of Armathwaite Castle, co. Cumberland, by Mary, dau. of George Meynell, of Dalton-Royal, co. York, Esq.; alumnus, Dec. 21, 1711; ord. priest; appointed prof. of philosophy April 15, 1719-1722, prefect of studies, Sept. 15, 1719; again prof. of philosophy Dec. 28, 1727; probably left for England, 1732; stationed at Markington-with Wallerthwaite, parish of Ripon, and died at Raventofts, co. York, March 28, 1760.
- SKINNER, John, son of John Skinner, Esq., of Oxfordshire, admitted under *alias* of Smith, July 4, 1633; alumnus, June 29, 1635, ord. priest, April 20, 1636; left for the mission, Oct. 4, 1638; died Sept. 1, 1674, in Norfolk, "being aged, and having beene long infirme."
- SKINNER, John, born 1638, son of George Skinner, of Warwickshire, Esq.; admitted as a convictor under the *alias* of Chrimpsy, Mar. 8, 1652; left June 3, 1658; probably got ordained elsewhere and is identical with

the John Skinner who was chaplain at Foxcote, co. Warwick, the seat of the Cannings, and died in 1685.

SKINNER, William, born 1639, son of George Skinner, Esq.; admitted with his brother John, *q.v.*, March 8, 1652, under the *alias* of Chrimpsy; alumnus, Oct. 10, 1655; left in ill-health Dec. 15, 1656; presumably got ordained elsewhere and is identical with the William Skinner, elected by the Chapter, June 4, 1684, archdeacon of Cornwall, Devon and Dorset, who died in 1694. At Lanherne were formerly relics of one "D [om] G [ul.] Skinner," called a martyr.

SLAUGHTER, George, 3rd son of Bellingham Slaughter, of Cheyney's Court, co. Hereford, Esq., by Winifred, dau. of John Berington, of Winsley, Esq.; admitted June, 1683; alumnus, April 17, 1688; ord. priest Nov. 11, 1691; taught classics for two years; appointed professor of philosophy, Sept. 16, 1695, in which chair he remained for six years; then taught theology with short intervals till his death; returned to England on family affairs, and whilst there was presented by Bp. Gifford with a patent for the vice-presidency, dated June 21, 1710; formally installed at Lisbon, Sept. 15, 1710; regent to the presidency, Dec. 28, 1738-Aug. 14, 1739; died in the College, Sept. 10, 1741.

SLEIGHFORD, or Sliefld, Ralph, born in Staffordshire, of a gentleman's family, probably of Surrey extraction, was imprisoned and condemned to death on a charge of liberating a priest harboured by Mrs. Ann Line in 1601, but, obtaining a reprieve, was banished; went to the Eng. Coll., Seville, where he was ord. priest, and assumed the *alias* of William Newman; went to Lisbon, in 1605, and was appointed rector of the English residency, the term given to a house purchased some few years earlier by Nicholas Aston, *q.v.*; was made one of the visitors of the Inquisition; devoted his energies to the establishment of an English College at Lisbon for the education of secular priests; with this object went to Madrid in Aug., 1621, to obtain the necessary permission for the foundation from Philip IV., but met with much opposition from the Jesuits, who claimed that the government of the proposed college should be subjected to them; at length surmounted the opposition, returned to

Lisbon, and obtained papal confirmation of the new establishment by brief dated Sept. 22, 1622; after considerable further trouble over the question of government, it was finally decided that the president should be nominated by the English archpriest, and the founder, Dom Pedro de Coutinho, purchased premises and erected a small church; two or three years were spent in fitting the building, which was taken possession of by Mr. Joseph Harvey, *q.v.*, and a colony of students from Douay, on Nov. 14, 1628; the date of Mr. Sleighford's death is not recorded.

SMITH, Anthony, son of Thomas Smith, admitted under *alias* of Martines, Feb. 23, 1636; alumnus June 29, 1639; ord. priest, May 8, 1644; left for England, Dec. 10, 1646; died on the mission, July 8, 1685.

SMITH, Benjamin, born Nov. 10, 1769, son of Benjamin Smith and his wife Mary Ward, of Witham, co. Essex; went to Sedgley Park School, 1780-4; admitted May 28, 1784; ord. priest Dec. 1794, and died in the College, Oct. 19, 1795.

SMITH, Francis, alumnus, April 7, 1688; ord. priest; sent England, Feb. 16, 1692, and stationed in Devonshire; elected archdeacon of the Chapter, July 11, 1743; died at Mr. Chester's at Bearscombe, near Kingsbridge, co. Devon, Feb. 25, 1747-8, very advanced in years.

SMITH, James, born June 1, 1732, admitted Jan. 16, 1748; alumnus, Dec. 19, 1750; ord. priest, Dec. 18, 1756; left for the mission in London, Dec. 20, 1757. About 1776 he apostatized, was straightway given the rectory of Eastbridge, and soon after the vicarage of Alkham with the chapel le Ferme annexed to it. In vindication of his conduct he published "The Errors of the Church of Rome Detected, in Ten Dialogues, between Benevolus and Sincerus." Canterbury, 1777, 8vo.; 2nd ed., Lond., 1778, 8vo. This was probably his own version of the private controversy he had after his fall with Mr. Jerome Allen (*q.v.*). It was answered by "Popery vindicated from divers vulgar aspersions in some letters occasioned by the Dialogues of Rev. James Smith, a priest educated at Lisbon. By Pacificus." Lond., 1777, 8vo. "Smith of Dover," wrote Bishop Milner in the Postscript to his Address to the Bishop of St. David's, "was one of

those wretched priests, who, wanting the grace necessary for living up to the strictness of their obligations, have attempted to excuse their breach of them, by abusing the Church which imposes them upon them. His *pungem-bryo* was stifled in the birth, and he himself soon after his fall met with that awful end which has been the general fate, within our own memory, of this class of *converts*. Smith dropped down dead in Canterbury Cathedral about the year 1780."

SMITH, John, *vide* Sergeant.

SMITH, John, *vide* Warham; also Skinner.

SMITH, Richard, born near London, Dec. 12, 1725, son of John Smith and his wife Mary Jefferson; admitted about 1737; left for the English College at Rome in Sept., and arrived Oct. 16, 1741, and placed in lower schools; ord. priest Feb. 1, and left Rome, April 13, 1750, for the mission.

SMITH, Robert, *vide* Warham.

SMYTHE, William M., admitted Feb. 11, 1870; left June 6, went to Ushaw, and ord. priest Dec. 18, 1880; now at Berwick-on-Tweed.

SPAIN, George, born Jan. 9, 1778, son of William Spain, and his wife Eliz. Hertend, of Hainton, co. Lincoln, subsequently of London; admitted March 12, 1802; alumnus Dec. 16, 1804; ord. priest; left for England, Feb. 21, 1809; served Newport, Isle of Wight, July 5, 1810–Oct. 31, 1820; transferred to the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Golden-square, London, where died, Dec. 9, 1838, aged 60; an indefatigable missionary, and an eloquent preacher.

SPARROW, Anthony, born Dec. 17, 1776, son of Anthony Sparrow and his wife Anne Creven, of Harewood, co. York; admitted on Simon Geo. Bordley's Fund, Oct. 13, 1790; left.

SPLAINE, Austin William, born in Liverpool, Sept. 4, 1836; educ. Catholic Institute, Liverpool, and St. Edmund's Coll., Douay; admitted Sept. 20, 1860; ord. priest June 19, 1863; left July 9, 1864; at Scorton, Lancashire, assistant to Dr. Ilsey, whom he succeeded in 1868, and so continued till death, Nov. 24, 1888, aged 52. Three of his brothers joined the Society, and a fourth died an ecclesiastical student.

SPOONER, Samuel, born of protestant parents at Dartmouth, Sept. 17, 1783, was in the employ of a wealthy merchant at Lisbon, named Seely, when he became a Catholic; the pious old Marquis de Ponte de Lima became his patron, stood godfather on the occasion of his reception into the Church at the English College, provided for his pension, and nominated him to a small benefice in the church of Evora; admitted Sept. 15, 1807; left for England, Feb. 24, 1809; went to Ushaw College, where he finished his divinity, but went to St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, in Nov., and was ord. priest in Dec., 1810; served at Torbay, Chepstow, and, on Dec. 10, 1815, went to Plymouth, whence the bishop was obliged to remove him in 1820; returned to Portugal for the purpose of arranging matters relative to his benefice, and was detained there over a year by the revolution; after a rambling life, made a pious end in London, Aug. 8, 1839, aged 56, and was interred at Moorfields; thought by many to have been better suited for an actor than a missionary. He published a work entitled "Letters on Portugal."

STANLEY, Edward, *vide* Biddlecorne.

STANLEY, Henry, admitted Oct. 20, 1881; left Feb. 9, 1887; went to St. Joseph's Seminary, Leeds, and ord. priest Sept. 22, 1888; now at Norwich.

STANLEY, William, *vide* Leighton.

STANTON, John, admitted Mar. 15, 1837; ord. priest, and left July 6, 1847; at Miletown, Sheerness, 1847-50; Soho, 1850-1; Bedford-square, 1851-7; Commercial-road, East, 1857-8; Great Saffron Hill, 1858-9; Poplar, London, 1859-79; invalided till death, 1881.

STARKEY, Charles, son of Henry Starkey, of Darley, co. Chester, Esq.; admitted Feb. 23, 1636, under the *alias* of Warburton, probably his mother's name; alumnus Feb. 23, 1638; ord. priest, April 6, 1638.

STARKIE, Francis, *vide* Humphrey and Thomas Whitaker.

STAY, Edward, born Nov. 13, 1803, son of Dionysius and Hannah Stay, of Manchester; admitted Aug. 1, 1819; alumnus Dec. 3, 1826; ord. priest April 27, and left May 12, 1830.

STEVENSON, William, *vide* Leighton.

STRICKLAND, Jarrard Edward, born at Sizergh Castle,

Westmoreland, Feb. 24, 1782, second son of Jarrard Edward Strickland, Esq., of Willitoft, co. York, and his wife Cœcilia, only dau. of Wm. Towneley, of Towneley Hall, Esq., (by Cœcilia, dau. and sole heiress of Ralph Standish, of Standish Hall, Esq.) and sister and heiress of Edw. Towneley Standish, of Standish Hall, co. Lancaster, Esq., and relict of Charles Strickland, of Sizergh Castle, Esq.; admitted Sept. 24, 1791; left; married, Aug. 18, 1814, Anne, 2nd dau. of Francis Cholmeley, of Brandsby Hall, co. York, Esq., by Teresa Anne, dau. of Sir Henry Englefield, of White Knights, co. Berks, Bart.; resided at Hook, near Wardour, co. Wilts, and Loughglynn, co. Roscommon; died, Aug. 7, 1844, aged 62, and buried at Orotava, Teneriffe; had six sons—Charles, Fr. Wm., S.J., Sir Edward, K.C.B., Fr. Jarrard, S.J., Walter, of Malta, commander R.N. (whose son Gerard Paul, Count Strickland Della Catena, inherited through his mother the Maltese titles of the Seebarras family), and Thomas,—and four daughters.

STUTTARD, Richard, born Sept. 1, 1769; son of John Stuttard and his wife Cath. Colwin of Kington, co. Middlesex; went Sedgley Park School, 1778-1786; admit. on Triple Trust under *alias* of Fisher, Sept. 29, 1786; ord. priest; left for England, 1795; succeeded Mr. Fromant at Louth, co. Lincoln, and was himself succeeded by Mr. Fris. Martyn about Jan., 1806.

STYCHE, James, probably son of John Styche, of Birmingham, co. Warwick, and his wife, Miss Hawkins, of Brewood, co. Stafford; admitted on Thatcher's Fund, under the *alias* of Hawkins, July 20, 1733; alumnus Sept. 15, 1737; ord. priest May 30, 1744; sent England, Aug. 24, 1744, and stationed at Hainton Hall, co. Lincoln, seat of Thomas Heneage, Esq.; subsequently removed to Six-hills, Grange, where he died, March 9, 1764, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Newton.

SUBRA, John F., admit. Sept. 28, 1879; ord. priest Mar. 19, 1888; left May 11, 1899; now at Maiden-lane, London.

SUGAR, Thos., *vide* Morgan.

SUMNER, John, born Feb. 25, 1765, at Newburn, North Carolina, son of Edward Sumner, of Warrington, co. Lancaster, and his wife Mary Haslam; brought to England when about two years old; sent to Sedgley Park

School, Jan. 5, 1774-July 12, 1779; admitted Aug. 23, 1779; alumnus March 12, 1781; received minor orders; left, and returned to Sedgley Park as lay-master, in or about 1790, but after some years went to live at Manchester; returned to Sedgley, 1798; left again in 1805 to return to Manchester, where he kept a school; returned again to Sedgley, June, 1810, as procurator, and so continued till his death at the Park, Apr. 24, 1834, aged 69.

SUTTON, Robert, brother of William Sutton, *q.v.*; admitted under *alias* of Salisbury, March 24, 1655; alumnus Aug. 24, 1656; ord. priest Jan. 24, 1662; left for England, March 9, 1662; died on the mission in or near York, Aug. 19, 1675.

SUTTON, Thomas, brother of William Sutton, *q.v.*, born 1643; admitted under *alias* of Salisbury; ord. priest, and sent to England, Feb. 2, 1670; "a very hopefull and vertuous person . . . after haveing beene cutt for the stone divers tymes about foure yeares before, and suffered extreamly all that Tyme, but especially for the last ten weekes," died, Oct. 20, 1674, about 4 p.m., at the Rose in Holborn, aged 31, and was interred at Somerset House.

SUTTON, William, born 1631, son of Stephen Sutton, gent., of Yorkshire; admitted under the *alias* of Salisbury, Aug. 3, 1648; alumnus Sept. 17, 1654; ord. priest Feb. 4, 1655; left Feb. 26, 1655; joined the Bridgettines at Syon, Lisbon, of which monastery two of his sisters, Ursula and Marianna, became abbesses; died at Syon, March 9, 1690, aged 70.

SWINBURNE, Thomas, probably of the county of Durham; admitted June 29, 1765; alumnus March 16, 1772.

SWINBURNE, Wm., *vide* Ogle.

TALBOT, William, a native of Suffolk, arrived with other students from Douay College, Nov. 14, 1628, and admitted under *alias* of Day; ord. priest Apr. 20, 1636; left with missionary faculties, March 10, 1637; returned to Douay College, and died there in 1639.

TASBURGH, John, son of Charles Tasburgh, Esq., of Flixton Hall, Suffolk; admitted March 27, 1653.

TATTERSHALL, Peter, son of Lawrence Tattershall, of Berry-Pomeroy, co. Devon, Esq., and of Penelope Constable, his wife; alumnus Dec. 15, 1718.

TAYLOR, Richard, *alias* Blackburne, alumnus Dec. 30, 1682;



father had a fair estate in Lancashire, and mother was a daughter of John Blackburne, of Ecclestone and Newton, and lastly of Stockenbridge, in the Fylde, gent., a Catholic family of antiquity; ord. priest, and left May 19, 1685; placed with his uncle, the Rev. Edward Blackburne, at Cloughton, near Garstang, where his family owned property; on the mission assumed the name of Sherburne; about 1700 joined with uncle in the purchase of the site of present chapel house at Cloughton, and upon uncle's death in April, 1709, aged 75, succeeded to the sole charge of the mission, which he retained till his death, June 3, 1726.

TAYLOR, Robert, born in Lancashire, May 23, 1743; studied at the school at Ladywell, Fernyhalgh; admitted on Thatcher's Fund, June 12, 1761; alumnus Nov. 1, 1763; ord. priest April 2, 1768; died in the College, Feb., 1769.

TAYLOR, Thomas, born Aug. 5, 1770, son of Thomas Taylor, and his wife Eliz. Walker, of Ilmington, co. Warwick; went Sedgley Park School, 1783-85; admit. Feb. 22, 1785.

TAYLOR, William, admitted May 13, 1866; left Nov. 28, 1875; ord. for Plymouth, May, 1876.

THORPE, John, *vide* Manley.

TIDYMAN, Philip, born July 20, 1781, son of John Tidyman and his wife Hannah Boyes, of Gelizhead, Northumberland; admitted Oct. 9, 1795; left.

TILDEN, Thomas, *alias* Godden, born Dec. 25, 1622, son of Thomas Tilden, of Canterbury; after one year at private school in Holborn under Mr. Gill, entered commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, July 3, 1638, tutor Randall Sanderson, fellow of that college; admitted pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, July 3, 1639, tutor "Sir Winterburne," and at Scholars' Election, Nov. 4, 1640, admitted Billingsley Scholar, on recommendation of Dr. Jno. Williams, Bp. of Lincoln subsequently Archbp. of York; graduated B.A., 1641-2. Arrived Lisbon and admitted Nov. 4, 1643; alumnus June 29, 1644; ord. priest March 12, 1649; appointed professor of philosophy, March 3, 1650, and paid short visit to England same year; appointed prefect of studies, Jan. 1, 1651, vice-president, June 27, 1652, professor of theology, Feb. 16, 1653, rector of English residence, March 16, 1657, president under nomination of vice-dean Mark Harrington

and Chapter, June 29, 1655, received degree of D.D., April, 1660, elected archdeacon of Chapter, Jan. 19, 1660-1, appointed chaplain and preceptor to Princess Catharine of Portugal, destined consort of Charles II., and left to accompany her to England, April 23, 1662, had apartments in Somerset House, and appointed chaplain and preacher to Queen Catharine; in Sept., 1676, was in exile in France; in 1678, during Oates Plot ferment, again withdrew to Paris for several years; died end of Nov., (will dated Nov. 25), and buried under chapel at Somerset House during throes of the revolution, Dec. 1. 1688; established a Fund at Lisbon. See list of works *Bibl. Dict. Engl. Catholics.*

TILLEY, Henry J., went Sedgley Park School, 1856; admit. March 12, 1866; ord. priest Dec. 18, 1869; left May 15, 1870; now at Romford.

TILLINGHAM, Charles, *vide* Jennyns.

TIMMINGS, John, born Jan. 2, 1788, son of Samuel Timmings and Eliz. Dodd his wife, of Weston Underwood, co. Bucks; admitted on John Shepherd's Fund, for the London District, Aug. 9, 1802.

TOMMINS, George, born Apr. 23, 1782, son of George Tommins and his wife Mary Fellows, of London, and baptized by his uncle Rev. Robert Tommins, of London; went Sedgley Park School, 1791-95; admitted Oct. 9, 1795; died in the College.

TOOTELL, Christopher, *alias* Blacoe, a member of the ancient Catholic family of Tootell, of Lower Healey Hall, Lancashire; alumnus Dec. 30, 1682; ord. priest, left Mar. 19, 1686; placed with Andrew Giffard and James Dymock at the new chapel opened in Fishmonger's Hall, Lime-street, London, but within a month, through a calumnious charge of Jansenism, these secular priests were turned out and the Jesuits installed in their place at Whitsuntide, 1686; soon after, Mr. Tootell withdrew to Lancashire, became chaplain at Wroughton Hall, seat of the Dicconsons, and upon death of the Rev. Charles Penketh, *alias* Rivers, in 1699, succeeded to the charge of the mission at Ladywell, Fernyhalgh; in same year appointed rural dean of Amounderness, by Bishop Smith, V.A.-N.D., and in 1719, if not sooner, grand-vicar for Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland,

when his nephew, the Rev. Edward Melling, his assistant at Ladywell, succeeded him in the deanery; suffered much persecution under penal laws; in 1700 vicar of Preston procured warrant for his apprehension; on Jan. 13, 1714, indicted at the Preston sessions, and convicted of recusancy in the following April; and in 1715, the vicar of Preston again obtained warrant for his and Mr. Melling's apprehension, and on Jan. 15, 1716, he was convicted of recusancy at the Lancaster sessions; escaped arrest by going into hiding, and making no public appearance till Aug. 15, 1717, from which time resumed his usual public services at Ladywell chapel till June 29, 1718, when the return of the Commissioners for Estates devoted to Superstitious Purposes to Preston caused an interruption till Aug. 5, 1723; Mr. Tootell was twice summoned to appear before them, but went into hiding and did not comply; remainder of life spent in peace at Ladywell, where died Nov. 18, 1727, and buried in the ground adjoining the chapel. Shortly before Feb. 6, 1726-7, he was elected a member of the Old English Chapter. Uncle to Hugh Tootell, *alias* Dodd, the Church Historian.

Mr. Tootell was a learned and zealous missionary. Bishop Smith, whom he calls his best friend, held him in great esteem. As grand-vicar he laboured hard to impress upon the clergy the importance of catechetical instruction, in conformity with the bull of Clement XII. on that subject. Author of many works, *vide Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths.* Vol. V.

TOWNESEND, Charles, alumnus Jan. 9, 1672.

TRAPLIN, John, admitted as a convictor, July 11, 1709; left Aug., 1711.

TREMBLE, Charles, admitted Sept. 27, 1885; ord. priest Mar. 13, and left May 20, 1897; now at Bishop's House, Portsmouth.

TURNER, Richard, *vide* Shimell.

TURNER, Richard, alumnus July 12, 1693; ord. priest April 24, 1696; left for England Apr. 29, 1698; died at Wooll-er's Hill, co. Worcester, the seat of the Hanfords, June 20, 1744.

TWIST, Peter, born Sept. 10, 1800, son of John and Anne Twist, of Lytham, co. Lanc.; admit. Aug. 1, 1819; left.

UNDERHILL, James, son of John Underhill, gent., and his

wife Dorothy, dau. and coheiress of Edward Persehouse, of Gwarn Hall, in the parish of Sedgley, co. Stafford, Esq.; alumnus Sept. 1, 1670; ord. priest; sent English mission Jan. 26, 1681.

VANCAM, John, born Feb. 10, 1693, son of John Vancam and his wife Winifred Beggs; admitted 1708; left 1712; went to Rome, where received at the English College, March 23, 1712; alumnus Sept. 1712; ord. priest April 11, 1716; left Rome for the Eng. mission, Apr. 21, 1718.

VANE, John, *alias* Jones and Herbert, of an ancient family, was educated at one of the Universities, and took orders in the Church of England. At the revolution, "being scandalized at the doctrine and practice of his Church, which maintained it was lawful to depose a King," he became a Catholic, and was received into the Church by Bp. Giffard, who had been apprehended at the revolution and was then confined in Newgate. Towards the close of 1688 came over to Lisbon, and Nov. 9, 1692, took college oath and cassock; defended universal philosophy, 1693, and ded. his thesis to the dowager Queen Catharine; ord. priest May, 1693, taught classics for three years, and in July, 1694, defended theses in divinity under Mr. Roger Brockholes; left for England, April 13, 1699, and appointed agent of the College in London, where he resided, and laboured hard in his missionary duties. Elected archdeacon of the Chapter, June 7, 1703. About 1710, when the controversy concerning Jansenism in England was at its height, Fr. Thos. Lewis, *alias* Smith, S.J., reported that Mr. Vane had been a Jansenist, but that he had caused him to retract his errors. Later Fr. Lewis spread it abroad that Mr. Vane had relapsed into Jansenism, and the Superioress of the convent at York Bar was led to report that Mr. Vane was suspended from his functions for the crime of Jansenism, all of which was absolutely untrue. Moreover the Jesuit's relative, John Lewis, the bookseller, in his controversy with Mr. Thos. Mainwaring and Fr. Thos. Hunter, O.P., asserted, "That Mr. Vane (a clergyman) was an ignorant nonsensical fellow; that the Jesuits having challenged him to dispute he never durst; that the same Mr. Vane performing the buriall ceremony and Dirige for Dr. Short, said *faciamus modo Anglicano*, but a religious man replied, and tould

him he did not understand his *modo Anglicano*—no, but *faciamus modo Romano*, said the religious man.” There was no truth whatever in this charge; no such words were spoken as *faciamus modo Anglicano* either by Mr. Vane or anyone else, no religious man was present at the funeral, and finally the burial ceremony was not performed by Mr. Vane, but by Mr. Tobias Gibbons. “So,” says Mr. Andrew Giffard, “the whole story is a groundless fiction.” Mr. Vane was noted for his assiduous attention to the wants of the poor throughout his missionary career, which he ended in London, Oct. 22, 1733.

VAUGHAN, John, probably second son of John Vaughan, of Welsh Bicknor, co. Monmouth, and of Clifford Park, co. Hereford, Esq., by Anne, dau. of Richard Lyngen, Esq.; admitted under the *alias* of Humphrey Price, July 4, 1663; alumnus June 29, 1635; ord. priest Apr. 26, 1639, sent to England, Apr. 14, 1640; chaplain to the Somerset family at Raglan Castle during the civil wars.

VENABLES, John, *vide* Gother.

VERNALTY, Edward, *vide* Barker.

VICTOR, Francis, *alias* Bishop, who went by the name of Williams on the mission, son of Edward Victor, of Cornwall; admitted Sept. 1, 1633; took the oath of the alumni June 29, 1635; ord. priest Apr. 20, 1636; appointed professor of philosophy, Sept. 16, 1644; professor of theology and confessor, Sept. 17, 1647, and left, owing to ill-health, for the mission, Feb. 28, 1649. He was elected archdeacon of Cornwall, Devon, and Dorsetshire by the Chapter, Sept. 13, 1661. He died on the mission in Devonshire, in 1683. His sister, Sr. Frances Victor, was professed at the Bridgettine Abbey of Syon at Lisbon, in 1652, and died there, June 30, 1681.

VERE, Langton George, admitted Oct. 22, 1861; left Aug. 9, 1865; went Old Hall Coll., and ord. priest Sept. 19, 1868; now at St. Patrick's, Soho. Canon of Westminster.

WAGNER, Frederick, admitted; left Dec. 12, 1746.

WAGNER, Thomas, alum. Dec. 6, 1747; left Apr. 27, 1749.

WAGSTAFFE, James, baptized July 18, 1762, son of Charles Wagstaffe, and his wife Sarah Denton, of Manchester; went Sedgley Park School, 1774-6; thence to Douay College, where received Sept. 3, 1776; left Douay, June 3, 1780; admit. Dec. 24, 1781; alumnus May 20, 1784;

ord. priest Dec. 20, 1788; left for England, Oct. 4, 1790; succeeded Mr. Edward Daniel at Croston Hall, 1792-1805; served Stydd Lodge, Ribchester, 1805 till Sept., 1844; then retired to Lytham, where died, May 3, 1847, aged 84, and interred at the Willows, Kirkham.

WAKE, William, admitted Apr. 17, 1751; left; settled at Worksop Manor, Notts; married, and was father of William, Bernard, Charles, and Henry, all of Sheffield.

WALDEGRAVE, Charles, born in Norfolk, son of Sir Henry Waldegrave, of Chewton, co. Somerset, second baronet, by his second wife, Cath., dau. of Richard Bacon, of Stifcay, co. Norfolk, Esq.; admitted under the *alias* of Parker, June 9, 1642, as a convictor; left May 2, 1650. His nephew Sir Henry, son of his half-brother Sir Charles, 3rd Bart., married the Lady Henrietta Fitz-james, natural dau. of King James II., by Mrs. Arabella Churchill, sister of John, Duke of Marlborough, and was created Baron Waldegrave of Chewton, Jan. 20, 1685-6.

WALDEGRAVE, Charles and Richard, probably younger sons of Lord Waldegrave, who died in 1689, were admitted shortly after 1700.

WALDEGRAVE, Henry, born in Norfolk, brother of Charles, *q.v.*; admitted Aug. 15, 1647, under *alias* of Parker.

WALDEGRAVE, Nicholas, born in Norfolk, son of Nicholas Waldegrave, who was a younger son of Nicholas Waldegrave of Beoley, co. Essex, Esq.; his mother was a dau. of Richard Russell, of Berkshire, and sister of the Bp., *q.v.*, who sent him to Lisbon; admitted May 1, 1683; alum. Apr. 17, 1688; ord. priest; went to Coimbra to study canon law: returned to the College after the death of his uncle Bp. Russell, who made him his heir; appointed procurator, Oct. 3, 1697; died in the College, Dec. 13, 1734.

WALL, Peter, born in Wicklow town, June 24, 1858; went Engl. Coll., Valladolid, 1871-8; admitted Sept. 28, 1881; left June 1, 1884; went Sem. at Upholland, and ord. priest Sept. 20, 1885; at St. Joseph's, Preston, till death Oct. 24, 1894.

WALMSLEY, Joseph, born Dec. 28, 1802, son of William and Elizabeth Walmsley, of Ribchester; admitted Aug. 1, 1819; alum. Dec. 3, 1826; ord. priest; left for England, June, 1829; placed at Lytham, Lancashire, 1829, erected a new chapel 1839, about 1850 built a school and pur-



chased the presbytery, and died at Lytham, Dec. 16, 1873, aged 71.

WALTER, William Joseph, born July 2, 1786, son of Samuel Walter, of Midhurst, Sussex, and his wife Mary Philip; admit. on Triple Trust for Lond. District, May 25, 1800; left, and was at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, March, 1806–Oct., 1807, and again from Jan., 1808–Dec., 1809, as a master; subsequently devoted himself to literature, and the following publications appear under his name: (1) "The Two Martyrs; or, The Triumph of the Christian Religion. By F. R. de Chateaubriand. Transl. by W. J. Walter." Lond., 1812, 2 vols., 8°.; *ib.*, 1819, 8°.; *ib.*, 1822, 2 vols. 8°.—(2) "The Mass; or, a Series of Historical and Practical Instructions on the Prayers and Ceremonies that compose the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar. Translated from the French of M. J. D. Cochin." Lond., 1814, 12°.; *ib.*, 1815, 2 vols. 12°.—(3) "Letter from Rome, addressed to M. de Fontanes, by the Viscomte de Chateaubriand. Translated." Lond., 1815, 8°.—(4) "An Account of a MS. of Ancient English Poetry entitled 'Clavis Scientiæ; or, Bretayn's Skyll-Kay of Knawing,' by John de Wageby, Monk of Fountain's Abbey." Lond., 1816, 8°.—(5) "St. Peter's Complaint, and other Poems, by the Rev. Robert Southwell. Reprinted from the edition of 1595, with Important Additions from an original MS., and A Sketch of the Author's Life. By W. Jos. Walter." Lond., Keating, Brown & Co., 1817, 8°, pp. xxxii–127.—(6) A translation of Zaubersfloete's Il Flauto Magico. Lond., 1819, 12°.—(7) A translation of G. G. de Rossi's Il Tancredi. Lond., (1820?), 12°.—(8) "Othello, a Tragic Opera. Transl. from the Marquis Berio." Lond., 1822, 12°.—(9) "Adelina." Translated. Lond., 1825, 8°.—(10) "Medea in Corinth." Translated. Lond., 1826, 12°.—(11) "The Prose Works of Robert Southwell; containing Mary Magdalen's Funeral Tears, Triumphs over Death, and An Epistle of Comfort, &c. Edited by W. Jos. Walter." Lond., 1828, 12°, forming Part II. of "Select Beauties of Early Catholic Literature.—(12) "Sir Thomas More; His Life and Times, illustrated from his own writings, and from contemporary documents." Lond., Dolman, 1839, 8°, forming Vol. I. of The Catholic Family Library; 2nd edit., *ib.*, 1840, sm.



8<sup>o</sup>., pp. xi-402, with portrait of More. Transl. into French by A. Savagner. Tours, 1847, 8<sup>o</sup>.—(13) "A Selection from the Writings of Sir Thomas More." Lond., 1840, sm. 8<sup>o</sup>., forming Vol. II., Cath. Fam. Lib.—(14) A Life of St. Chrysostom, with a Selection from his Writings. Lond., 1840, sm. 8<sup>o</sup>., forming Vol. III., Cath. Fam. Lib.—(15) "Mary Queen of Scots; a Journal of her Twenty Years' Captivity, Trial and Execution." Philadelphia, 1840, 2 vols., 12<sup>o</sup>.—(16) The article on "The Roman Catholic Church," in The Cyclopædiæ of Religious Denominations. 1853, 8<sup>o</sup>.

WALTON, William, born Jan. 6, 1778, son of William Walton, (and his wife Anne Kaye), of Manchester, Esq., subsequently Spanish Consul at Liverpool, nephew of Bp. Wm. Walton, V.A.—N.D.; followed his brothers Michael and Richard to Sedgley Park School, 1785-91; admitted June 20, 1791, his father paying his pension; left 1796; spent some short time in Spain; became perfect master of Spanish, Portuguese, and French languages; settled as a merchant at Havannah, in the Island of Cuba, and dealt in slaves amongst other goods; subsequently became British Resident at St. Domingo; returned to England, resided in London, and finally settled at Oxford, where he died in 1857, aged 79; for his numerous publications, *see Bibl. Dict. Engl. Caths.* Vol. V.

WALWYN, Anthony, *vide* Aston, Nicholas.

WAPSHOT, Benjamin, born Jan. 20, 1778, son of John and Rebecca Wapshot, of London; went Sedgley Park School, 1788-91; admitted July 14, 1791; left.

WARBURTON, Charles, *vide* Starkey.

WARD, Philip, *vide* Parry.

WARDELL, George, went Sedgley Park, 1769; admitted and left; probably brother to John.

WARDELL, John, went Sedgley Park School, 1763; admit.; left; settled at Plymouth; married and was father of Richard Wardell, Esq., who settled at Woodlands, Dundas, Upper Canada; widow, Sarah, died with her son in Canada, June 30, 1845, aged 77.

WAREING, Anthony, born July 19, 1780, son of William Wareing, of Goosnargh, co. Lancaster, subsequently of Manchester, and his wife Helen Lund, a relative of Mr. Anthony Lund, priest at Ladywell; admitted July 17,

1795; alumnus Dec. 16, 1804; ord. priest, and sent England, May, 25, 1807; served Isleworth, was there in 1825, and died there, Feb. 28, 1854, aged 73.

WAREING, James, born July 25, 1787, son of David Wareing, and his wife Mary Winter, of London; went Sedgley Park School, 1793–1801; admitted May 1, 1801, for the Middle District; alum. Sept. 15, 1807; left and went to Oscott Coll., Sept. 27, 1808–March, 1809; thence to Old Hall Coll., March, 1809, and ord. priest there, Dec. 14, 1812; returned to Lisbon as a superior, but left the College for some reason, and settled in the city, where for years he supported himself as tutor in the families of the nobility, till his death at Lisbon, Sept. 25, 1852, aged 65. He was an elder brother of William Wareing, the first Bishop of Northampton.

WAREING, Thomas, born Sept. 18, 1774, brother of Anthony, *q.v.*; admitted on Revell's Fund for the Northern District, May 20, 1789.

WAREING, Thomas, admitted Dec. 21, 1822; alum. May 22, 1828; died in the College, July 29, 1832.

WARHAM, John, of an ancient Dorsetshire family; admit. under *alias* of Smith, Sept. 30, 1665; alumnus, Sept. 1, 1670; ord. priest; appointed prof. of philosophy, Jan. 12, 1676; left for England, Apr. 18, 1681; when the president, Dr. Watkinson, became disabled in 1706, and the College was in imminent danger of ruin, Mr. Warham was unanimously chosen, at a meeting of Lisbonians in London, as the most deserving to fill the place, on account of his learning, prudence, and piety; Bp. Giffard gave him his diploma, and presented him to the presidency, but after two fruitless attempts to proceed to his destination, being driven back by storms, Mr. Warham resigned his dignity, and could not be induced to go over, so in 1707 Mr. Edw. Jones was appointed; served the mission at Cowdray, Sussex, seat of Lord Montagu, where he died March 19, 1714.

WARHAM, Robert, brother to John, *q.v.*, admitted under *alias* of Smith; alumnus Sept. 8, 1677; ord. priest, April 18, 1681, and taught classics for three years; appointed professor of philosophy, Oct. 27, 1683, prefect of studies, Nov. 4, 1684, prof. of theology, Apr. 2, and confessorious,

Apr. 20, 1687; left for the mission, Jan. 2, 1693; died Jan. 23, 1728-9.

WARING, Edward, *alias* William Ellis, born 1604, third son of Charles Waring, Esq.; arrived from Douay College with his brother, Humphrey Waring, *q.v.*, and formally admitted Nov. 22, 1628; ord. priest July 17, and left for English mission, Sept. 8, 1633; became an archdeacon of the Chapter. His eldest brother, Thomas Waring, Esq., married Winefrid, dau. of Robert Middlemore, of Edgbaston, co. Warwick, Esq.

WARING, Humphrey, born in or about 1606, fourth son of Charles Waring, Esq., of Berie Hall, in the parish of Solihull, co. Warwick, by Letitia, daug. of John Hugford, of Henwood, co. Warwick, Esq., and his wife Margt., dau. of Sir John Hugford, of Bindisleston, co. Gloucester, Knt.; went to Douay College, and there finished his course of philosophy; thence left for Lisbon, Aug. 25, arrived Nov. 14, and formally admitted Nov. 22, 1628, under the *alias* of Ellis, which he retained throughout life; ord. priest Aug. 24, 1635; made prof. of philosophy and theology, July 21, 1638; received degree of D.D., 1640; prefect of studies, Jan. 26, 1641; vice-president, June 15, 1642; president, by nomination of Bp. Smith, June 10, and rector of the English residence, Aug. 7, 1648; resigned and left the College, 1652; but if he returned to England on this occasion he would appear to have gone abroad again—to Paris or Douay; elected archdeacon, Sept. 17, and then dean of the Chapter, Nov. 27, 1657, but did not return to England for rather more than two years, and was then sworn dean, Oct. 14, 1660; died Aug. 9, 1676, aged 70.

WARMOLL, Francis James, admitted May 13, 1866; ord. priest Mar. 11, and left May 1, 1876; at Shefford, Beds, 1876-80; Stowmarket, 1880 till death, July 9, 1894.

WARRINGTON, Henry, admitted Oct. 19, 1827; alumnus Feb. 10, 1833; ord. priest; and left May 27, 1836.

WARWICK, James V., admitted Nov. 7, 1873; ord. priest Sept. 24, 1882; appointed a superior; left May 1, 1892; now at Balham, London.

WATKINSON, Matthias, born in London, July, 1634, son of John Watkinson, who, after suffering much on account of his religion, left England that he might attend to his

spiritual and temporal concerns with more peace, and settled at Lisbon, where he was joined by his son in 1647; admitted Nov. 24, 1647; alumnus, Sept. 11, 1653; ord. priest Dec. 7, 1658; appointed procurator Aug. 10, 1661; and on Oct. 16 of that year dedicated a theological thesis to Queen Catharine, at which Dr. Godden presided; appointed professor of philosophy, Sept. 1, and confessor, Dec. 20, 1664; the Dean and Chapter presented him to the vice-presidency under date Nov. 17, and he was formally installed, Dec. 2, 1668; presented to the presidency by the Dean and Chapter, Nov. 2, 1671; promoted to the rectory of the English residency, May 9, 1672; owing to failing health, given a regent in the person of Edward Jones, June 1, 1706; died in the College, March 30, 1710, aged 75. The Chapter expecting that he was about to return to England, elected him a member and vicar-general, June 4, 1684.

WATKINSON, Robert, born 1803, admit. Jan. 22, 1824; alum. May 26, 1828; left May, 1833; appointed to St. Anthony's, Liverpool, where died June 17, 1837, aged 34.

WATSON, Alfred, admit. Nov. 2, 1858; alum. Dec. 11, 1861; left Oct. 7, 1862; went Ushaw Coll., and there ord. priest Sept. 23, 1865; at Bradford, 1865-6; Sheffield, 1866-7; Dewsbury, 1867-9; Brough Hall, 1869-73; Whitewell, 1874-6; Brighouse, 1876-81; Bingley, 1881-9; Myddelton Lodge, 1889-92; Ilkley, 1892 till death, Feb. 10, 1893.

WEBSTER, Isaac, admit. Mar. 23, 1860; ord. priest, Dec. 18, 1869; left June 11, 1870; now at Wigan.

WEBSTER, Thomas, baptized Oct. 23, 1757, son of Thomas Webster, and his wife Doro. Bell, of London; went Sedgley Park School; admitted Oct. 13, 1771; alumnus, Apr. 7, 1777; ord. priest Apr. 5, 1783; appointed superior; left for the mission, Apr., 1792; died at Wolverhampton, July 7, 1828, aged 70.

WELCH, John, born Oct. 14, 1796, son of James and Sarah Welch of London, protestants; received into the Church by Mr. John Jones, July 2, 1813, and confirmed by Bp. Poynter, June 11, 1814; admitted Oct. 18, 1816; left in ill-health, 1817; received at Old Hall, Feb., 1818; ord. priest July 16, 1826; appointed prefect July, 1826-July, 1827; stationed at Portsea, 1827-41; at Weybridge, 1841 till death, Aug. 31, 1850, aged 53.

- WHALE, Peter, son of Peter Whale, of Catton, co. Norfolk, Esq.; admitted, under *alias* of Robinson, June 9, 1642; alumnus June 29, 1644; dismissed, Sept. 6, 1646.
- WHARTON, John, born May 26, 1772, son of Henry Wharton, and his wife Anne Molyneux, of Little Crosby, co. Lancaster; went Mr. Simon Geo. Bordley's School, Ince Blundell, sent by him to Lisbon; admit. Oct. 10, 1787.
- WHARTON, Michael, born 1733, near Kirby Stephen, co. Westmoreland, being descended from the Whartons, of Wharton and Kirkby Thore in Westmoreland, and of Yorkshire, of whom Sir Michael Wharton, of Beverley, Knt., was living in 1724; admitted on Revell's Fund, Nov. 7, 1751; alumnus Mar. 13, 1756; ord. priest Dec. 20, 1760; left for England, July 18, 1761; chaplain at Leighton Hall, Lancashire, whence removed the mission to Yealand, where a church was subsequently erected by Richard T. Gillow, Esq.; there he died Dec. 10, 1809, aged 76. Was rural dean of Lonsdale hundred.
- WHELAN, Arthur, admitted Sept. 28, 1881; left Jan. 18, 1887; went St. Thomas' Sem., Hammersmith, and ord. priest Sept. 20, 1890; now at Clarence Gardens, Regent's Park.
- WHITAKER, Humphrey, son of Thomas and Eleanor Whitaker, christened Aug. 10, 1614, at Burnley, Lancashire, where his father was master of the grammar-school. About 1626, through the influence of his mother who was a Catholic, he was received into the Church by Dom Robert Haydock, *alias* Benson, O.S.B. He continued his studies under his father till he was sent to St. Omer's College by a Jesuit known under the name of Edward Squire, Nov. 1, 1629. Thence he went to the English College at Rome, where at the age of 18 he was admitted under the *alias* of Francis Starkie (probably taken from his mother's family surname) Oct. 22, 1631. There he was ordained priest Aug. 25, 1638, and left, Sept. 21, for Piacenza as procurator of the College, and assisted there for two years. He then returned to England, whence he was sent immediately to Lisbon to teach theology, and assumed that chair Dec. 26, 1640. On June 25, 1642, he was appointed prefect of studies and *confessarius*, and for five years, till 1647, was Vespertine lecturer. Owing to ill-health he left the College, Aug. 11, 1647, by way of

France for England, and thence went to Douay College as professor of divinity. Ill-health again compelled him to resign this office, and returning to England he was made canon and secretary of the Chapter, in 1649. In 1650, he returned to Lisbon as prefect of studies and *confessarius*, and received the degree of D.D. On July 11, 1651, he became president under the nomination of Bishop Smith, and so continued till his death, Sept. 19, 1653, aged 40.

At Lisbon, as in England, he was known by the *alias* of Francis Clayton. His father became a Catholic before his death in Jan., 1625-6. His brothers and sister had been brought up Catholics. One of his brothers, Thomas, went to the English College at Valladolid in 1632, was ordained priest and sent to England in 1638, and was seized at Blackehall, Goosnargh, the seat of Edward Midgeall, Esq., in 1643, committed to Lancaster Castle, and there martyred Aug. 7, 1646, aged 32. He used the *alias* of Starkie.

WHITAKER, Samuel, born Aug. 24, 1802, son of Samuel and Frances Whitaker, of Ordsall, co. Notts, protestants; received into the Church by Mr. Samuel Corbishley, Dec. 25, 1817, and confirmed by Bp. Milner, May 10, 1819; admitted June 29, 1819; alumnus Apr. 1, 1823; ord. priest; left for the mission, Nov. 12, 1829; at Louth, co. Lincoln, 1830-1.

WHITE, Philip, baptized Apr. 3, 1748, son of John and Mary White, of Beenham, co. Berks; admitted on the Triple Trust, Sept. 13, 1764; alum. Mar. 16, 1772; ord. priest; died in the College, Jan. 22, 1777, aged 28.

WHITE, Thomas, born 1593, second son of Richard White, of Hutton, co. Essex, Esq., by Mary, dau. of Edmund Plowden, of Plowden, co. Salop, the eminent lawyer; his elder brother, Richard, married first, Anne, dau. and heiress of Andrew Grey, of the Inner Temple, and secondly, the Lady Catherine Weston, dau. of Richard, first Earl of Portland; entered the English College, Valladolid, under the *alias* of Blacklow, Nov. 16, 1609; transferred to the college at Seville in 1612; thence to the college at St. Omer; went through his scholastic theology at Douay College, and was ord. priest at Arras, March 25, 1617; he graduated B.D., and taught classics, philosophy, and theol-



ogy at Douay ; left Douay for England on business affairs, Aug. 17, and returned Oct. 23, 1623, bringing with him one of the ribs of the martyr, Thomas Maxfield ; left Douay for Paris to study canon law in the university, but thence was despatched, as agent for the clergy, to Rome, where he was residing, March 21, 1625-6 ; on his return to Douay, he received his nomination to the presidency of the College at Lisbon, with orders to proceed without delay, and he arrived in May, 1630 ; here he taught theology, and drew up a code of rules for the government of the college ; visited Madrid on college affairs in 1631 ; two years later he left for England to obtain a fresh supply of students, and to procure means for the advancement of the college, but failing in the latter object, he resigned the presidency, and applied himself to missionary work ; in 1635 he was one of those nominated by the Chapter for the Episcopacy ; in 1650 he is found back at Douay College, teaching divinity, and holding the office of vice-president, in which year, on March 20th and 21st, King Charles II. visited Douay, and was presented by the president, William Hyde, with Latin and English poems in the name of the College ; soon after returned to England, where spent most of his time in publishing books, " which made a great noise in the world " ; he " dyed att his lodging in Drury Lane," July 6, 1676, " betwixt three and four a clocke in the afternoone, being the octave day of St. Peter and St. Paul," aged 83, and was buried on the 9th, in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields ; for whose works see *Bibl. Diet. Engl. Caths.* Vol. V.

WHITWELL, Joseph, born Aug. 7, 1796, son of William and Catherine Whitwell, of Bethnal Green, London, protestants ; received into the Church by Mr. John Jones on the same day with John Welch, *q.v.*, July 2, 1813 ; confirmed by Bp. Poynter, June 11, 1814 ; admitted Aug. 11, 1814 ; left in ill-health, 1818.

WILCOCK, Peter, born Oct. 28, 1777, son of George Wilcock (and his wife Anne Taylor), of Bolton, younger son of James Wilcock, of Thorp Green, Brindle, co. Lancaster, land-surveyor, by Margery, dau. of Mr. Gerard, of Brindle ; grand-nephew of Dom Peter Wilcock, O.S.B. ; went to Mr. Simon Geo. Bordley's school at Ince Blundell ; admit.



on the Bordley Fund, Oct. 10, 1792; alumnus Dec. 8, 1801; ord. priest Dec. 25, 1802; retained as professor; left for England, Dec. 28, 1808; stationed for a short time at Ladywell, Fernyhalgh, co. Lancaster; thence removed to Sunderland, co. Durham, and succeeded Mr. Wm. Fletcher in the charge of that mission in 1812; removed to St. Anthony's, Liverpool, 1825; erected new church, schools, and presbytery, 1830, and retired in ill-health in 1844, till death at Liverpool, Aug. 15, 1857, aged 79; wrote "Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth, translated from the Venerable Bede." Sunderland, 1818, 8vo.

WILKINSON, James, born Nov. 1, 1777, son of John Wilkinson, of Cottam Hall, co. Lanc., yeo., and his wife Eliz. Adamson; left.

WILKINSON, John F., born April 29, 1804, son of William and Mary Wilkinson, of Chester; admit. Aug. 1, 1819; alumnus Dec. 3, 1826; ord. priest, and left for England, March 15, 1830; stationed at Clewer Green, near Windsor, Berks, 1830-55; at Chichester, 1855 till death, Oct. 15, 1866, aged 64. In 1835 he had the honour of being presented at court to William IV. by Lord Melbourne, prime minister.

WILLIAMS, Charles, son of Thomas Williams, of Monmouthshire, Esq.; admitted Aug. 14, 1647; alumnus Dec. 12, 1651; ord. priest Dec. 24, 1651; left for England, March 14, 1652.

WILLIAMS, Francis, *vide* Victor.

WILLIAMS, John, *vide* Gwillims.

WILLIAMS, John, son of Thomas Williams, of Monmouthshire, Esq., and brother of Charles, *q.v.*; admitted Aug. 14, 1647; alum. Dec. 12, 1651; ord. priest Mar. 29, 1653; appointed superior July 11, 1654; procurator Sept. 19, 1657; confessarius, Apr. 13, 1659; prof. of philosophy, Aug. 12, 1661; prof. of theology, Sept. 1, 1664; vice-president, Dec. 20, 1664.

WILLIAMS, John, admit. on Lloyd's Fund, Sept. 28, 1713; alumnus Oct. 31, 1720; left for the mission, Mar. 25, 1726.

WILLIAMS, Reginald, born Jan. 21, 1772, son of Reginald Williams, and his wife Sarah Rand, of Hull, co. York, and probably descended from the Williams family of Llanbadock, co. Monmouth; admitted Dec. 4, 1784.

WILLIAMS, Roger, born 1615, son of Reginald Williams, of

Lanbadock, co. Monmouth, Esq., was received into the English College at Rome, Nov. 6, 1633, and adopted the *alias* of Powell, probably his mother's name; returned to England, after receiving minor orders, finding himself quite unfit for ecclesiastical life; came to Lisbon for another trial, and was admitted July 7, 1640; alumnus March 31, 1641; but was expelled, April 5, 1642. His nephew, Reginald, was ordained at Rome in 1682.

WILLIAMS, William, admitted Mar. 9, 1849; alum. Feb. 1, 1856; ord. priest; superior 1863; left June 1, 1865; at Treforest, 1865-8; Tredegar, 1868-83; Cardiff, 1883, (V.G. of Newport, 1883, and Mgr. 1887) till death Sept. 24, 1895.

WINDER, Peter, born at Caton, near Lancaster, was son of William Winder, yeoman, whose wife was probably Alice, daughter of Peter Bradley, of Little Ecclestoncum-Larbreck, yeoman. At the age of sixteen he went to Douay College, and for some time was servant to Dr. Kellison, the president. Afterwards he pursued his studies, took the college oath on Dec. 17, 1640, and in due course was ordained priest. From Douay he was sent to Lisbon, was admitted into the college, under the *alias* of Bradley, June 9, 1642, and left for England, March 6, 1644. He was stationed in his native county, apparently at Quernmore, where his parents seem to have settled. The sum of £10 per annum was allowed out of Sir Thos. Preston's estate for the use of the priest at Quernmore and neighbourhood in 1677. In 1680, the name of Peter Winder, of Quernmore, appears in a list of fines for recusancy. Dodd, the historian; otherwise the Rev. Hugh Tootell, says (in a MS. account) that whilst in Lancashire in the reign of James II. he knew Peter Winder personally, and that he was then a very old man. He was still alive and serving the mission in Mar., 1697.

WINSTANLEY, Edmund, born Oct. 17, 1772, son of Thomas Winstanley, and his wife Eliz. Herd, of Ashbourne, co. Derby, descended from an old Lancashire Catholic family; went Mr. Simon Geo. Bordley's school at Ince Blundell; admitted Oct. 10, 1787; ord. priest Dec., 1796; soon afterwards offered his services to Wellington, who was then marching for Spain, which were accepted; after battle of Waterloo, returned to the College; appointed

vice-president ; presented to the presidency by Bp. Poynter, Dec. 27, 1819, and formally installed, Jan. 19, 1820 ; D.D. ; died in the College, Aug. 14, 1852, aged 79. He published :—(1) “The Christian’s Companion.” 2nd edit., Lisbon, 1812 ; (2) “An Outline of Ecclesiastical and Civil History.” London, 1846, 2 vols., 8<sup>vo</sup>. ; (3) “Short Sketch of Ancient Geography.” Lisbon, 1848, 8<sup>vo</sup>. ; (4) “Short Geography of the Holy Land.” Lisbon, 1850, 8<sup>vo</sup>. ; (5) “The Lisbon Guide.” Lisbon, 1853, 12<sup>vo</sup>. 2nd edit. ; (6) His portrait in lithograph was published at Lisbon, 1852.

WOODBURY, Gerard, *vide* Bernard.

WOODROFFE, Robert, son of Robert Woodroffe, of Staffordshire, gent., and of his wife Anne ; admitted Jan., 1672, as a convictor ; alumnus Oct. 30, 1678 ; ord. priest Jan. 1, and left for the English mission, July 17, 1680 ; stationed at Yeldersley, co. Derby, and attended to the Catholics about Norbury and Roston, where much esteemed as a preacher and an exemplary missionary ; was probably grand-nephew of Robert Woodroffe *alias* Worth, ordained priest at Rome in 1606, whose father, James Woodroffe, was mayor of Barnstaple, co. Devon, his father having settled in Devon from Lancashire or Yorkshire ; Robert Woodroffe, a priest of Rheims and Rome, who was condemned to death at Lancaster in 1591, but reprieved, and afterwards imprisoned at Wisbech Castle and Framlingham till 1603, belonged to the Woodroffes of Bank Top or Hall, Burnley, which estate was carried by an heiress, Isabel Woodroffe, in marriage, Feb. 4, 1606, to Nicholas Towneley, of Royle, Esq., and afterwards descended through heiresses to the Inglebys, of Lawkland Hall, and then to the Sherburnes of Stonyhurst. Subsequently it passed by sale to the family of Hargreaves, whose representatives now possess it.

WOOLFE, John, *alias* Allan, who assumed the name of Brown on the mission ; native of the diocese of Worcester ; ord. priest July 26, 1674 ; left College for the English mission July 30, 1676. He was elected an archdeacon of the Old Chapter, Sept. 2, 1695, and was secretary ; was in Middlesex in 1702. He died in Shropshire, June 15, 1735. He established two Funds at the College.

WOOLFE, Thomas, probably brother of John ; admitted Jan.

- 3, 1667; took oath of alumni Jan. 9, 1672. Presumably came on the mission, as he established a Fund at the College.
- WOOLFREY, Norbert, admit. May 13, 1866; ord. priest Dec. 22, 1877; left Feb. 10, 1878; now at Liskeard, Cornwall.
- WORTHY, Francis, alumnus Apr. 17, 1688; ord. priest Nov. 11, 1691; left for England, 1692.
- WOTTON, George, *vide* Jerningham.
- WRIGHT, Edmund, admitted as a convictor June 26, 1700; left with his brother, Paul, Sept. 20, 1703.
- WRIGHT, Joseph, born in London, 1851; went Sedgley Park School, 1866-8; admit. Nov. 11, 1868; left July 28, 1873; went St. Thomas' Sem. and ord. priest Dec. 18, 1875; at The Orphanage, Blackheath, 1876-84; entered the Society of Jesus at Manresa, Rochampton, 1884-5; St. Beuno's Coll., St. Asaph, 1885-7; St. Walburge's, Preston, 1887-90; Manresa, 1890; Glasgow, 1891; Wimbledon College, 1891-5; went out to Grahamstown, South Africa, to recuperate his health, 1895-6; Blackpool, Oct., 1896, till death Apr. 6, 1897, aged 46.
- WRIGHT, Paul, admit. as a convictor, Oct. 23, 1700; left with his brother, Edmund, Sept. 20, 1703.
- WRIGHT, Thomas, born 1647, son of John Wright, and his wife Eliz. Somerset, of London; admitted as a convictor under the *alias* of Bradley, March 12, 1659.
- WYCHE, George, alumnus 1697; ord. priest and sent to England; a priest of this name succeeded Mr. Pierce Parry, at Claxby, co. Lincoln, in 1762.
- WYNNE, Hugh, son of William Parry Wynne, of Flint; alumnus, under *alias* of Parry, June 29, 1636; ord. priest Apr. 10, 1640; sent England, Sept. 7, 1644.
- YATES, Richard, ord. priest; left for the mission, Apr. 29, 1674.
- YOUNGE, Thomas, admitted July 1, 1670; ord. priest and left for the mission, Apr. 10, 1681; served under the *alias* of Brooks in Lancashire, probably his native county; was at Orrell, near Wigan, in 1699, when he purchased five acres of land at Crossbrook, Orrell, upon which he erected a large house and chapel; died there about May, 1714.





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